New-York Daily Times.

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TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE [illegible]

Renewed Efforts to Restore Peace Between Prussia and Switzerland.

The United States Not Permitted to Interfere in European Affairs.

THE MEETING OF THE PARIS CONGRESS SETTLED.

Another British Ultimatum to Persia.

The Cunard steamship [illegible], from Havre Dec. [illegible], arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

We are indebted to the politeness of E. CUNARD, Esq., for files of Paris and [illegible] papers of two days later date than previously received.

The *Paris [illegible]* of Dec. [illegible] says:

"In the political circles of London a speedy re-[illegible] of diplomatic negotiations between Great Britain and the United States is spoken of. The future representative of QUEEN VICTORIA near the Government of Washington is already designated. However, it does not appear that at this moment [illegible] deciding decisive as to the choice of the new Ambassador."

A telegraphic dispatch from London, dated Dec. [illegible], says:

"The *Morning Post* shows to-day very gloomily that the mediation of England between Switzerland and Prussia will be fruitless."

From other sources, however, the indications are rather more favorable for peace.

[illegible]:

"In England, the agitation against the Income Tax makes fresh progress. From Dublin it has extended to [illegible], [illegible], Cheltenham, Plymouth, [illegible] and [illegible]. The principal [illegible] in the greater part of these towns are in favor of the abolition of the tax which they consider [illegible] and [illegible]."

The [illegible] announces that in all probability the Conference of the Plenipotentiaries would be held on Sunday, Dec. [illegible], at the hotel of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

It is stated in a Paris letter in the *Emancipation* of Brussels, that the French Government has sent a certain number of pardons to political offenders in [illegible].

The following is the latest financial report:

PARIS, Dec. 27, Two o'clock.—The market has been [illegible], and prices looking downward, although the [illegible] arrived with a further advance of ⅛. It has been announced that the negotiations between the Crédit Mobilier and the Society Cahy St. Paul have been broken off. Threes were done at from [illegible] to [illegible]; Mobilier from 1,[illegible] to 1,[illegible]. Railway shares without any alterations of importance.

Half-past Three.—The market continued heavy to the close.

The Rupture between Prussia and Switzerland.

PROGRESS OF [illegible]—OTHER ATTEMPTS [illegible]—PROBABILITIES OF SUCCESS—OPPOSITION TO THE UNITED STATES INTERFERING IN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

From the Paris Presse, Dec. 27.

We have little to say about Swiss affairs. An attempt at reconciliation has actually been made at Berne. It was to have been effected by a collective [illegible] the representatives of the European Powers and of the Minister of the United States; but it was not [illegible], some of the plenipotentiaries having [illegible] that they had not sufficient power. It is also said that [illegible] the occasion to fling at the United States [illegible], that is to say, to [illegible] their interference in European affairs, [illegible] European influence in the affairs of the New World.

[illegible] at negotiation be the last? We [illegible] to doubt it. To-day, even, there is a [illegible], transmitted to Berne by the French Government. We also hear (but perhaps it is only the same thing under another form) of propositions [illegible] by the Four Powers which signed the London protocol; propositions which have probably [illegible] by Prussia. On the other hand, we have stated [illegible] of Prussia are [illegible], even in Germany, and [illegible] States which will suffer from hostilities [illegible] to the Prussian soldiers. [illegible] that the *Revue de Genève* still founds a [illegible] solution. "It is true," says this journal, "that it is not to the [illegible] of Prussia that we will owe it, but to the German Confederation, [illegible] to the Prussian army; to German trade, which has already [illegible] against the damage that this unpopular war will cause, and to the Grand Duchy of Baden, which [illegible], in allowing passage to the Prussian troops, it places itself in flagrant hostility [illegible]."

[illegible] loan of twelve millions [illegible], we must admit that this fact, while it bears witness, in the most brilliant manner, to the credit of the Helvetic Confederation, also [illegible] sympathy for Prussia in Central Germany. There is also a rumor of a loan of fifty millions, which London houses have offered.

From the Paris Débats, Dec. 27.

According to latest advices from Berlin and Berne, we can no longer doubt that the first project of reconciliation has failed. Whatever it be, the failure of this first attempt does not authorize us to despair of those which should have been made, either before or after, by other mediators, upon other terms, and upon other conditions. Thus the German papers speak of new and more pressing representations, which will be addressed by the French to the Swiss Government. They also confirm the reports of the intervention of England, and of the instructions that the British Envoy in Switzerland has received to support the pretensions of Prussia before the Federal Council.

Berne (Dec. 26) Correspondence of the Paris Débats.

The Federal Government will terminate its report to the Federal Assembly on the affair of Neufchatel by the communication of the propositions made to it successively by the Cabinets of Paris, Vienna, and London and its replies. It will demand a vote of approbation of its conduct by inviting the Assembly to express its own opinion on each of the incidents of the affair. As to the last attempt made to come to an arrangement to be made the starting point for another negotiation with the Cabinet of Berlin, they have failed for the moment, but have not been renounced. The ministers of England and of the United States took the initiative; they invited their colleagues of Austria, Bavaria, France, Russia, Sardinia, Saxony, Wurtemburg, and some other States to take in common a decisive step with the Federal Government to demand from it the immediate release of the prisoners of Neufchatel, under the condition that the Governments represented by these ministers should apply together to the King of Prussia to obtain, as the basis of a future negotiation, the engagement to renounce the sovereignty of the Principality, reserved in his favor by the general act of the Congress of Vienna. It appears certain that the Federal Government was disposed to accede to its part of the overture of the foreign ministers. The project failed because some of the ministers did not consider themselves sufficiently authorized by their Governments, and particularly because the Austrian Minister opposed it. That minister did not think that his colleague of the United States could take part in proceedings which only concerned and interested European States. He thought that in general the American Republic ought to be excluded from any participation in the affairs of Europe, and the more particularly that that country pretends to exclude Europe from any participation in American affairs. The Austrian Minister also founded his objection on another motive, namely: that the question of Neufchatel exclusively concerned the great European Powers, and that neither Sardinia, Bavaria nor the other secondary States had any right to interfere in it. On this occasion it is the form that has gained the day over the groundwork of the question, but hope is still entertained of removing the causes of the opposition of Austria. It would perhaps suffice if a new negotiation were to be proposed by the representatives at Berne of France, Austria, Great Britain and Russia, and it is not impossible that this may yet take place.

The *[illegible]* of Berne, on the same subject, says:

"We have to make some rectification in what we [illegible] relative to the late Conference held by the representatives of foreign powers. The meeting took place, not at the residence of the French Minister, but at that of Mr. FAY, the American Diplomatic Agent. M. [illegible] was not present at the Conference, but the English and American Ministers acted as intermediaries between the diplomatists and the Federal Council, and throughout they evinced the greatest kindness towards Switzerland."

A telegraphic dispatch, dated Berlin, Dec. 27, says:

The Diet has received from the Emperor NAPOLEON a proposition of arrangement.

Popular enthusiasm is very great.

The Swiss Confederation is organizing for the defence of the territory. An appeal has been addressed to the Swiss women for service in the hospitals.

From the Berlin Zeitung, Dec. 24.

It is rumored here in well informed circles that the question of Neufchatel will be arranged by a Conference, independent of that of Paris, and meeting at Vienna or London, and that Switzerland will be admitted to it. We may add that this rumor is widely disseminated at Vienna. It is alleged that General DUFOUR has written another letter to the Emperor NAPOLEON, proposing the decision of Europe on the question. The General, it is said, asserts that it is not yet too late for negotiations, and that the Federal Council could not cede before, because it was no treated with what it considered proper respect. He further says that Prussia has not given positive assurance as to what she would do with respect to Neufchatel even if the prisoners were set at liberty. Lastly, he says that Switzerland is quite ready to abide by a European decision.

On the same subject, the Bourse Gazette of Berlin quotes a letter from Vienna of the 22d, which states that the Federal Council of Switzerland has confidentially informed the Austrian envoy at Berne that it would willingly yield to the demands of Prussia, if recommended to do so by a collective note of the great Powers, provided the latter would, in return, support the interests of Switzerland in the negotiations to be opened on the subject of the future relations of Switzerland with Neufchatel. This overture has been favorably received by Austria.

The Paris Conference.

THE MEETING ARRANGED—QUESTIONS TO BE DISCUSSED.

From the Vienna Correspondence of the Paris Débats

I am able to inform you that final instructions have now been dispatched from the Government here to our Ambassador at Paris relative to the conference. It is said to have been agreed amongst the Powers, that the sittings shall not exceed four in number. The only two questions that will be discussed—that of Bolgrad and the Isle of Serpents—will be decided, as already mentioned, either for or against Russia by the majority of Plenipotentiaries present. The opposition of England and Austria, in accord with Turkey, against the union of the Danubian Principalities, remains unshaken. Never will any power wrest concessions on this subject from Austria. Her great commercial and political interests will be constantly opposed to all the dreams of the union of these two countries. This question cannot even form the object of deliberations in the Congress, and if the eventuality of the annexation should be by chance raised, the Austrian Plenipotentiary has been enjoined to withdraw rather than to furnish by his presence any pretext for the introduction of the discussion of that question in one of the four sittings of the Congress.

From the Paris Correspondence of Le Nord.

I am happy to be able to prove to you how well-founded were the hopes I had expressed relative to a satisfactory arrangement of the Bessarabian frontier question. I appears a new line of frontier has now been definitively arranged. Bolgrad will be incorporated with Moldavia; the Isle of Serpents and the Delta of the Danube will belong to Turkey; and Russia will receive in exchange, and as an *official* compensation for this last concession, and as a *real* equivalent for Bolgrad, a territory of 180 square miles, which would advance her territory to the second Yalpuck, and would easily permit her to establish a central administration for her Bulgarian population. In this manner all parties will be satisfied: Russia will lose none of her Bulgarian subjects; England and Austria will no longer fear for the Danube; and Turkey will be equally satisfied. It appears that the honor of this arrangement is due to the Emperor NAPOLEON, who first conceived the idea, and has got it accepted, in principle at least, by all parties. The representatives of Russia have likewise approved, and have demanded, by telegraph, the ratification from their Court. As soon as this answer shall arrive, and perhaps it has arrived by this time, nothing will oppose the meeting of the conference. With respect to the plenipotentiaries, I may affirm that Russia will be represented in the conference by the Baron de BRUNNOW, in addition to Count KISSELEFF, as first plenipotentiary.

Liberty of the Press in Sweden.

The liberty of the Press has just achieved a triumph in Sweden. The four Chambers of the Diet have unanimously rejected a bill of last session, which erases from the Constitution and places in the rank of ordinary laws that which guarantees the liberty of the Press. In the Chamber of Nobles, one of the Ministers, M. DE GRIPPENSTEDT, made a sort of apology for presenting the bill, saying, "Ministers are men, and as such are liable to commit errors." The rejection took place, almost without discussion, in the Chamber of the Clergy and of the Bourgeoisie. In the Chamber of Peasants fifty members spoke against the measure. The last speaker, in concluding, said: "The liberty of the Press is the tongue of the nation, and the wish now is to cut it out. Will you allow that to be done?" "No! no! A thousand times no! God preserve us from it!" was the cry of all the others. The President then declared the discussion to be closed, and at once proclaimed the rejection of the bill.

The Anglo-Persian War.

TROUBLE ABOUT THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF KARRAK.

The occupation of Karrak by the British forces destined to operate in the South of Persia is making some noise in France, as that island is regarded as a French possession. The *Presse d'Orient*, in its issue of Dec. 20, says:

"The Isle of Karrak belongs to France; there is no doubt upon the subject. We have spoken before of its cession by Persia in favor of France. This cession is confirmed by official documents. The first is a convention dated 1759, between KERIMKHAN, Shah of Persia, and M. PYRAULT, Consul of France at Bassorah. We find traces of it in the treaty of commerce concluded in 1808, by General GARDANNE, with the Persian Government.

Here is the article: 'Art. 17. The agents of the Court of France having manifested a desire that the Court of Persia should make them a *donation* of the Isle of Karrak, which is one of the islands in the dependency of Fartistan,] in order that they may establish factories, *it has been ordered* that after the evacuation of Georgia and all the Persian provinces by the Russians, conformably to the conditions of the treaty of alliance concluded between the two nations, the Court of Persia will deliver and give the said island that they may establish themselves there, *and that it be henceforth and forever their property.*'"

THE BRITISH ULTIMATUM TO PERSIA.

From the Assemblée Nationale.

The ultimatum proposed by Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE to the Persian Ambassador now at Constantinople is made known. A letter addressed to the *Univers* gives it in detail as follows:

1. The Shah will dismiss his Premier.
2. He will give satisfaction to the Persian subject, the original cause of quarrel with Mr. MURRAY, the British Ambassador.
3. He will conclude a new treaty of Commerce.
4. He will admit British Consuls wherever the British Government chooses to place them.
5. He will pay a war indemnity.
6. He will restore Herat to the Afghans, and will evacuate the Afghan territory.
7. He will undertake to refer to the arbitration of England all the disputes that may arise in the future on the subject of Herat between Persia and the Afghans.

We have no need to expose the character of these conditions. The moderation of England renders form unnecessary. The Ambassadors of the Roman Senate never treated the Kings of Asia with greater *hauteur*; and, to draw comparisons from more recent events, it must be avowed that Prince MENSCHIKOFF and his celebrated mission have been excelled by this ultimatum of Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE. One only thing astonishes us: it is that the noble Lord was not more exacting in regard to the Shah. Why did he not demand that he be at once declared a vassal and pensioner of the East India Company?

Railroad Accident.

The freight train on the Harlem road, which leaves Chatham at 8½ o'clock, ran off the track yesterday near Wassaick station, about 70 miles from New-York. The accident was caused by the breaking of the axletree of the tender. The train did not leave that station until afternoon. Three of the cars were smashed to pieces; the rest were not much damaged. The accident occurred about 4½ o'clock.

Obituary.

STEPHEN TILTON, Esq., a well-known merchant of Boston, died at his residence, on Monday, aged 66. He was a native of Newburyport. He acquired his mercantile education in the counting room of his uncle, the late THOMAS BROWN, of Newburyport, and established himself in his native town. He was a member of the House of Representatives from Boston last year.

Oysters.

The schooner *Chief*, from Virginia, bound to Fairhaven, with a cargo of oysters, went ashore at Squan Beach, on Monday night last. A contract was made with the captain on Tuesday morning, by Messrs. HURBERT and BENNETT, wreckers, and on Wednesday morning she was hove off, and proceeded on her voyage.

From Port-au-Prince.

By the brig *Wm. T. Dugan* we have advices to 17th ult. The port was very healthy; no cases of fever were known to exist. The coffee crops were abundant. American produce was plenty in market. Money scarce.

☞ It came off very cold yesterday afternoon. The mercury at midnight stood at 10° above zero.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—[illegible], and 161 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Seizure of the Transit Steamers by the Costa Ricans.

Defeat of the Allies at Granada.

WALKER AND HIS ARMY AT RIVAS.

Nicaragua Passengers Taken to Aspinwall.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The steamship *Texas*, from San Juan, Nicaragua, has arrived below this city.

The *Picayune* reports that the Costa Ricans, protected by the English fleet, had seized every steamboat on the San Juan River.

The steamer *San Carlos* left Virgin Bay with passengers on the 3d of January, but was captured by the Costa Ricans soon after she got into the river.

Col. LOCKRIDGE, with 250 men, had possession of Punta Arenas, but the Costa Rican force of 1,800 men held every other point on the river.

It is confirmed that Gen. HENNINGSEN had beaten the allies at Granada and joined WALKER at Rivas.

WALKER's army is represented to have been in good spirits and never more confident of success, while the allies were fighting among themselves.

The steamship *James Adger*, with the passengers which she took from the *Tennessee* at Norfolk, arrived at San Juan on the 9th inst., but in consequence of the difficulties on the transit route she sailed next morning for Aspinwall to forward her passengers by the Panama route. The *James Adger* would return to Punta Arenas, and will be due in New-York about the 22d inst.

[A private dispatch to C. MORGAN & Co. of this City confirms the above intelligence.]

The News at the Headquarters of the Fillibusters—Important relative to the Steamer Daniel Webster.

At the head-quarters of the Fillibusters last evening the news from Nicaragua was the theme of lively conversation. The intelligence that the enemy had taken possession of the transit boats was received with anything but satisfaction; while on the other hand the news of the junction of HENNINGSEN and WALKER at Rivas was hailed with delight.

It seems that the mission of the *Daniel Webster* was suspected by the fillibusters soon after she left New-York, and ALEXANDER C. LAWRENCE, Esq., telegraphed to Mr. MONCOSSON, the agent of Gen. WALKER at New-Orleans, to the effect that reliable information had been received here confirming the opinion that the *Webster* was destined for Nicaragua with a view to assist the allied forces. This dispatch reached New-Orleans on the 25th ult. the day preceding that on which the *Texas* was to leave with a large number of recruits for WALKER. The sum of $1,200 was immediately raised among the sympathizers there to equip the men going out by the *Texas*, and that vessel sailed as already noticed on the 26th, with a well-armed force of about 500 men.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Capt. Hartstein Not to Come Home in the Retribution.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 15.

Information has been received here that Capt. HARTSTEIN and the other officers do not come home in the *Retribution*, but in the steamer *Washington*. The change is made at instance of Mr. DALLAS, who thought the expense needless. S.

Land Surveys in Minnesota—The Submarine Telegraph Bill—The Ocean Mails, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The Committee on Public Lands of the House of Representatives has under consideration the subject of creating a new survey district especially for Minnesota, and detaching it from the States of Iowa and Wisconsin, such a course being necessary for the extension of the public surveys, and to meet the demands of settlers, and the advance of the present and prospective fields of observation. Owing to the vast amount of public domain in that section of the country, the land office deputies have frequently to travel from three to seven hundred miles to prosecute their business. There are in Minnesota ninety-one millions of acres of public lands, enough to make three States of the size of Iowa.

It is now designed to press the consideration of the Submarine Telegraph bill next Tuesday, in the Senate.

The various parties interested in Ocean Mail steamers, having had a hearing before the House Committee on Post-Offices, have left the city.

The correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES was before the Corruption Investigating Committee to-day.

General CAMERON, Senator elect from Pennsylvania, arrived this evening.

It is understood that Messrs. ANTHONY L. BLEECKER and WILLIAM WHEELWRIGHT, who are applying to Congress for the establishment of a line of first-class mail steamers down the west coast of South America, the former having presented a memorial which was favorably acted on by the Committee on the Post-Offices and Post Roads, and the latter having presented a similar memorial this session, have amalgamated and now represent but one company.

The United States Agricultural Society.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 15.

At a meeting of the United States Agricultural Society this morning there was a large attendance. President WILDER was reëlected, with one Vice-President from each State. The following is the Executive Committee: Gov. King, of New-York; Gibson Mallory, of Kentucky; Dr. Elwyn, of Pennsylvania; D. J. Browne, of the District of Columbia; Fred. Smith, of New-Hampshire; Dr. Stevenson, of Indiana. Secretary, B. P. POORE, of Massachusetts. Treasurer, B. B. FRENCH. Secretary GUTHRIE presented an invitation for the Society to hold its next Exhibition at Louisville, Ky., which was accepted. A resolution in favor of purchasing Mount Vernon for an Agricultural University was discussed and adopted. The merits of the China Sugar Cane were discussed.

Resolutions were adopted approving of the recommendation of the Commissioner of Patents in relation to obtaining accurate statistics of the staple productions of the United States, and recommending the Governors of States and Territories to adopt the plan proposed.

The Society agreed to wait on the President in a body. Adjourned till to-morrow.

The House Investigation—The Daily Times Correspondent and the Committee—Probable Effects of the New Developments—The Difficulty between Messrs. Campbell and Rust—Election of Mr. Cameron.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1857.

Returning to the Capitol this morning from a flying trip to New-York, I was a little surprised as well as amused to find my brief absence had been availed of to circulate the rumor that I had left the city to avoid appearing before the Committee of Investigation. It is strange than anybody should have been silly enough to entertain the idea for a moment,—for surely the responsibility of the investigation does not devolve upon the DAILY TIMES, whose editor and correspondent,—acting upon the theory that it is safest in such cases as this to promise a little less than can be performed—have, in every article on Congressional Corruption, distinctly avowed the almost absolute impossibility of convicting the rogues upon legal evidence. Nevertheless, let me assure your readers, that this affair will hardly prove a farce,—but that the charges made by the TIMES professedly on moral conviction only, will be sustained to an extent hardly to have been anticipated. I throw out this hint for the benefit of those careless readers who at first got the idea that the TIMES pledged itself to the *conviction of the rogues* against whom it cautioned Congress and the country, and subsequently supposed it to be backing out from its position. I say to them without hesitation that every particle of responsibility assumed by the DAILY TIMES will be vindicated; and much more than vindicated.

It is matter of rejoicing, that while the excitement on the subject of this investigation is increasing rather than subsiding, among the great majority of the members there is a growing conviction that it will do good, and that it was greatly needed. The angry feelings aroused at first are passing away; and as the House looks upon the subject more calmly, it sees more clearly that the Press would have been false to its duty if it had not sounded the alarm; and good men rejoice that there is hope of such a reform as will relieve them from the necessity of voting down good measures in order to vote down bad men.

THE CAMPBELL AND RUST DIFFICULTY.

I telegraphed you briefly this evening in relation to a personal difficulty which occurred publicly, to-day, in the House, between Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, and Mr. RUST. Since then I have heard more particulars about the affair,—although everything which I say on the subject is based upon the statements of bystanders, for I was not myself present. The facts as they now appear were these: Mr. CAMPBELL, desiring to get up the Tariff bill, sought and obtained the floor to move the previous question upon the debate on the President's Message. Mr. RUST apparently desired to speak, and tried to prevent the order for the previous question, remarking that he would put an end this bargaining for the floor between members and the Speaker, or something to that effect. Mr. CAMPBELL replied, "If you mean to insinuate that I make any such bargains, you are a liar!"

I thought nothing would grow out of the affair after the parties left the House, although the usual duel rumors were rife immediately. Later this evening, however, I am satisfied from the movements of parties that a correspondence is progressing between the parties or their friends, which may result in a hostile meeting, and that Gen. LANE of Oregon is acting on behalf of Mr. RUST, who will be the challenger if either is. While I have no information direct nor indirect upon the subject, I am also inclined to believe that Mr. BURLINGAME is acting at present for Mr. CAMPBELL. If I am not mistaken on the latter point, it is evident that there is still reason to hope an amicable adjustment, for I have no hesitation in saying that the gentleman from Massachusetts would have nothing to do with the matter except as a peacemaker.

ELECTION OF SENATOR CAMERON.

The news of the election of Hon. SIMON CAMERON to the United States Senate was received here to-day with great joy by the Republicans, and with evident satisfaction by not a few Democrats, who honestly believe that FORNEY ought not to be elevated to that position. The defeat of the latter, however, is a sad blow to his many political friends here, and is keenly felt also by those who have deeper regard for Mr. BUCHANAN, and earnest desire that his Administration may succeed. They evidently feel that the President elect committed his first serious blunder in attempting to bolster up a man against whom so much of prejudice existed, and that they have lost a United States Senator by attempting to secure one in the mode pointed out by the Antecedent among them as the surest road to defeat. They may learn a lesson of wisdom from the experience, and profit by it. S.

XXXIVth Congress....Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 15.

SAFETY OF STEAMBOATS.

Mr. SEWARD, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the protection of steamboats from damage or destruction by fire. Among other things it provides that all woodwork shall be removed a certain distance from the furnace and flues; the fire-rooms and passages to be protected with iron, and in the event of fire the flames to be extinguished by steam appliances to be worked by machinery outside of the fire room. The act to take effect one year after its passage.

THE TARIFF.

On motion of Mr. PUGH a resolution was adopted, *requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the* Senate what would be the annual income of the Gov*ernment, according to such estimates as he may be* able to make, if one-fifth of the duties on such imported articles, authorized by the Tariff act of July, 1846, should be remitted; what if one-fourth should be remitted, and what if one-third should be remitted.

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the House bill, providing for the settlement of the claims of officers of the Revolutionary army.

Mr. FOSTER earnestly supported the measure, placing in a strong light the services and sufferings of those who perilled their lives in the struggle, arguing that, in consequence of the depreciation of the value of the certificates in which they were paid, they were justly entitled to the consideration of Congress.

Mr. PUGH offered an amendment, striking out the first and second sections, and inserting, "There shall be paid to each of the surviving soldiers embraced by the resolution of Congress of the 22d March, 1783, the difference between the amounts specified in the certificates issued to him, under the terms of the said resolution, and the value of the said certificates in money at the time it was issued and received." Adopted, by a vote of 26 against 21.

Mr. TOOMBS inquired of Mr. FISH whether the latter was not interested in the bill, and thereby disqualified from voting upon it.

Mr. FISH replied that he was sent here by the State of New-York, and had a right under the Constitution to vote as her representative on any bill before Congress. He would state to the Senator from Georgia, however, that inasmuch as he had raised the question, he would be entitled to receive something under this bill, if it should pass, but that in no case should a cent of the money which he would receive go into his own pocket. He would divest himself of all interest in the matter, and give whatever sum might come to him to the representatives of the New-York line who served in the Revolutionary War, and for whom no provision has been made.

Mr. CASS said, that when first the bill was introduced he favored it, but the investigation which it had undergone had satisfied him that it was improper. He should therefore vote against the whole of it, unless justice be rendered to soldiers as well as officers.

There was a debate upon other amendments, but without taking the question on the bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 15.

ROGERS' MARINE SIGNALS.

Mr. PELTON presented a memorial from two hundred ship-owners, merchants and pilots of New-York, recommending the passage of "Rogers' Marine Signal" bill.

FOREIGN COINS, ETC.

The House passed the Senate bill, with amendments, relative to foreign coins. It provides that quarter, eighth and sixteenth dollar pieces shall be received by the Federal officers at twenty, ten and five cents, but not again paid out. The new cent to consist of 88 parts copper and 12 nickel, and the coinage of half-cent pieces to cease.

THE CAMPBELL AND RUST DIFFICULTY.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, rising to a question of privilege, said he understood a remark made by him on Tuesday was considered by Mr. RUST as insulting to the latter. Mr. CAMPBELL thought it due to him to say that it was not his intention to insult or cast any imputation on the gentleman, and he now disavowed any such design.

Mr. RUST remarked at that time he understood Mr. CAMPBELL differently, but was now gratified with the disavowal of the gentleman.

WAGON ROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

Mr. CHAPMAN introduced a bill for the construction of a wagon road from the the South Pass in the Rocky Mountains, in Nebraska Territory, *via* Great Salt Lake Valley, to Honey Lake Valley, on the eastern portion of the State of California, and for the establishment of military posts thereon, and making further appropriation for the completion of the territorial road now in process of construction from opposite Council Bluffs, Iowa, to New Fort Kearney.

ABSENCE OF MEMBERS.

Mr. SNEED, from the Mileage Committee, reported a bill increasing the penalty for the voluntary absence of members of either House; making a deduction of $25 a day from their compensation, whether a Sunday shall intervene, or both branches have adjourned over a day or more; exception to be made in case of the sickness of members or their families.

THE TARIFF BILL—POLITICAL SPEECHES.

The House went into Committee on the Tariff bill.

Mr. KEITT said he was opposed to all free lists in measures of this kind, because they would render necessary, to the extent of the exemption, additional duties on articles which were taxed. Branching from this subject he alluded to the Slave Trade. Notwithstanding all the efforts for its suppression, it had gone on from 45,000 to 150,000 souls per annum, while the mortality among them has increased from 8 to 30 per cent. African cruisers are not fitted out in the South, but in Boston, New-York, and other Northern cities.

The framers of the Constitution foreboded the formation of geographical parties, and prophesied their dissolving influence on the Union. It would not be bound by treasonous combinations, nor quieted by sentimental invocations. Some men had announced a political millenium in the event of the election of Mr. BUCHANAN; but who was to come into the Senate from the State of the President elect, where he had received thirty thousand of a majority? Was he (CAMERON) one of the national conservative men? Look at his record. The Senatorial election was the first alarm given, or the first flag which fluttered at the masthead as a signal of distress. He (KEITT) will not be told that some few tricky men were bought. If a true man was not elected, it was either because of a dereliction of duty on the part of national men, or because they were in a minority in the Legislature. He did not speak of these things with pleasure, nor mean to compromise the future for the tranquility of the present, or help to consolidate any party which amalgamates strength without establishing principle. The irresistible tendency of events was to sectional organizations. He did not agree with his friends as to the immateriality of the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty; he regarded it as a most mischievous, dangerous and demoralizing doctrine. It rested on the fact that the sovereign States of this Union, exercising the power of Government as agents, are to be put down by squatters. When men say that Slavery depends on policy, they assert that those who go to the Territories may confiscate property recognized by other parts of the Union. This only paves the way for the other doctrine, that property, over and above the Constitution, may be stricken down. Slavery agitation, so far from being crushed out by the late election, has been increased. Slavery existed prior to law; it was as old as the institution of marriage or the individuality of property. It did not arise from compacts or violence, but grew up like any other rudimentary institution. He argued that it was the very foundation of the glory and refinement of Athens and Rome. Although the Ethiopian has for five thousand years been in contact with superior civilization, he is a savage still. He repeated, that there was a tendency in affairs for the formation of geographical parties which would lead to a dissolution of the Union; and in this connection showed the power and resources of the South, contending that she is able to save her soil from invasion and conquest, and her flag from dishonor. The South must and will expand; she will carry her institutions into the surrounding States, where the governments are failing and the people are lapsing into mongrelism. The States-rights men at the South, numbering nine-tenths of the citizens, will rally around the standard of progress. Whatever else perish, those institutions will be saved.

Mr. BLISS said that Mr. KEITT had succeeded in showing that from the earliest period of the world it had been subject to rapine and bloodshed, and accounted for the fact. He had been successful in showing that those brilliant little Republics to which he alluded soon fell and faded from existence, because their institutions were founded on force and injustice, rather than on law; and also, that as the world had progressed in civilization, all portions, except his beloved Arabs, are turning their attention to the amelioration of labor.

Mr. STANTON remarked that it seemed to him that the Committee ought to determine whether it would do business or not. He therefore raised the point. The remarks of Mr. BLISS were not pertinent to the question now pending. He preferred making this point on his personal friend.

Mr. GIDDINGS hoped that the gentleman from the North would undertake to apply a gag when freedom of speech was indulged in on the opposite side of the Chamber.

The Chairman, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, was under the impression that it had been recently ruled that a general discussion was out of order. He decided that Mr. BLISS would confine himself to the question pending.

Mr. WADE appealed from the decision, which the Committee overruled.

Mr. BLISS said that he would now reply to Mr. KEITT, but he had not prepared himself to speak on the President's Message. He then reviewed that document, taking exception to the position therein assumed relative to Slavery, and contending for Constitutional power to prohibit it in the Territories.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

The New Navy Reform Law.

The following is a copy of the bill amendatory of the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy, which has just passed both Houses of Congress, and awaits the signature of the President:

SECTION 1. That, upon the written request, made *within ninety days after the passage hereof*, or within thirty days after the return of any officer absent from the United States at the time of the passage of this act, provided he shall return within one year after the passage of this act, by any officer of the Navy who was dropped, furloughed, or retired, by the operation of the act of Feb. 28, 1855, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the Navy," the Secretary of the Navy shall cause the physical, mental, professional and moral fitness of such officer for the Naval service to be investigated by a court of inquiry, which shall be governed by the laws and regulations which now govern courts of inquiry; and the said court shall in their finding report whether the said officer, if he has been dropped from the rolls of the Navy, ought to be restored, and, if restored, whether to the active or reserved list, and if to the latter, whether on leave of absence or furlough pay; and in case the officer making the written request, as aforesaid, shall have been placed on the reserved list, then the court, on their finding, shall report whether the said officer ought to be restored to the active list, or, if not restored, whether he ought to remain on the retired list on leave of absence or furlough pay; and the finding of the Court shall, in all cases, be submitted to the President of the United States, and if approved by him, in the case of a dropped officer, where restoration has been recommended, such officer may be nominated by the President to the Senate for restoration to the service, according to the finding of the Court as approved by him; and in the case of a retired officer, the finding of the Court, when approved by the President, shall be conclusive; and such officer shall be restored to the active list, to occupy that position and rank in the Navy which he would have occupied had he not been retired under the action of the late Naval Board; or he shall remain upon the retired list on leave of absence or furlough pay, according to the finding of the Court, as approved by the President: Provided, That the officers be restored or placed on the reserved list shall be appointed to their places respectively, by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 2. That the operation of the present law limiting the number of officers of the navy shall be suspended so far as to authorize the restoration, within one year from the passage of this act, by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of officers reserved or dropped under the operation of the act of the 28th of February, 1855, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the navy:" Provided, that there shall be no further promotions or appointments in any grade, after said restorations shall have been made thereto, until such grade in the active service shall be reduced to the limit now prescribed by law. That when such officer shall be restored to the navy, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the officer so restored shall occupy that position and rank in the navy which he would have held had he not been retired, furloughed, or dropped, by order of the President, on the report of the Naval Board: Provided further, that any dropped officer who may be, in the opinion of said Court, entitled to be placed on the retired or furlough list, may be thus placed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 3. That officers who were dropped, as aforesaid, and who shall not be restored to the naval service within one year from the passage hereof, shall be entitled to receive one year's duty pay of their grades, respectively; and the President shall be, and he is, hereby authorised, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to transfer any officer from the furlough to the reserved pay list, and that so much of the act of Feb. 28, 1855, entitled, "an act to promote the efficiency of the Navy," as renders reserved officers ineligible to promotion, be, and the same is, hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. That reserved officers may be promoted on the reserved list, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; but no such promotion shall entitle them to pay beyond that to which they were entitled when so reserved, nor shall they by such promotion take any higher rank than they would have taken had they been retained in the active service of the navy; and nothing in this act, or in the act to which this is an amendment, shall be so construed as to preclude officers on the reserved list from the wearing the uniform of their grades, respectively.

SEC. 5. That captains in the command of squadrons shall be denominated flag officers.

SEC. 6. That all officers who may be restored to active service under the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to draw the same pay they were drawing at the time they were retired or dropped, for and during the time of such retirement or suspension from the active service aforesaid.

The Philadelphia at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The steamer *Philadelphia*, from New-York *via* Havana, has arrived at this port.

Disunion Abolition Convention at Worcester.

WORCESTER, (Mass.,) Thursday, Jan. 15.

In pursuance of a published call, in which the existing Union of the States is regarded as a failure, a Convention met here to-day to consider the expediency of a separation of the Free and Slave States.

J. W. HIGGINSON called the Convention to order.

J. W. BIRD was chosen President, and THOS. EARLE, WM. LLOYD GARRISON and others Vice-Presidents.

Business and Finance Committees were appointed.

About 300 persons were present, including WENDELL PHILLIPS, SAM'L. J. MAY, JR., ABBY KELLEY FOSTER and numerous ladies.

The Chairman, Mr. BIRD, read extracts from the Providence Journal and New-York Tribune, and then addressed the meeting. He said he saw no reason why the whole Convention should not be arrested for treason. He handled Mr. HENRY WILSON and J. P. HALE very severely, saying that they were selling out the Republican Party, and that if they had the power they would hang the disunionists on the nearest tree. No sensible person would now say that the Union was worth a cent. At the close of his speech the Hutchinson Family sang an Abolition song.

Mr. HIGGINSON read letters from AMASA WALKER, THEODORE PARKER, HENRY WILSON and WM. CHARLES BOWEN. The first two favored the object of the meeting. That from Mr. WILSON, decided opposition to it.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. MANN, of Sterling, called the Convention to order. Mr. HIGGINSON then took the stand and made a strong disunion speech, and was followed by Mr. GARRISON, who spoke for an hour, causing close attention and considerable applause. WENDELL PHILLIPS then made a characteristic speech, after which there was singing by the HUTCHINSON Family and an adjournment to supper.

Half-past Eight P. M.—Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS is now speaking in Brinely Hall, to which the Convention adjourned. No steps have as yet been taken to dissolve the Union.

The New Canal Loan.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The new Canal Loan of $1,000,000 was taken to-day at an average of $114 54 per $100. The loan of October last was taken at $113 71. The following were the successful bidders: F. PRIME, for the Seamen's Savings' Bank, $600,000 at $115; J. C. GREEN, for the New-York Savings' Bank, $200,000 at $114 [illegible]; RUFUS H. KING, of Albany, $[illegible],000 at $114 [illegible]; CONKLIN BROTH., of Brooklyn, at $114 [illegible]; $[illegible] $114 60, and $[illegible],000 at $[illegible], and WARREN [illegible] of Norwich, $5,000 at $114 25.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 15.

Case No. 28.—*Pierre F. Cobon, et al., appts., vs. Alexander Lacaze, et al.*—Judge NELSON delivered an opinion affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of Eastern Louisiana, with costs.

No. 46.—Argument continued for appellee, and concluded for appellant.

No. 47.—*Joseph Fellows, survivor of Robert Kendle, plaintiff, vs. John Blacksmith's administrators*—Argument commenced for plaintiff. Adjourned.

Wisconsin Legislature.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The Wisconsin Legislature met yesterday. WYMAN SPOONER was elected Speaker of the House. Governor BASHFORD sent in his Message to-day. Alluding to Kansas, he advises a continuance of the position already assumed by the State, and says that he holds himself in readiness to render all constitutional aid to citizens who have become *bona fide* settlers in Kansas, whenever the Government fails to afford them adequate protection.

Telegraphic Amalgamation.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The Pennsylvania Printing Telegraph Company and the Atlantic and Ohio National Telegraph Company have consolidated their stock. Their united lines extending from this city to Pittsburg have been placed under the superintendence of Mr. DAVID BROOKS, favorably known as superintendent of various telegraph lines.

Important Law-Suit and Heavy Damages.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The case of HARRY G. HILL vs. The British Government, in which damages were laid at £30,000, was decided in our Supreme Court, to-day, after a lengthy trial, by a verdict of £10,[illegible] in favor of the plaintiff. The merits of the case were in reference to a contract which plaintiff entered into to erect a sea wall at the end of the Ordnance Wharf, and which he abandoned on finding, contrary to representations, that there was no sustaining bottom or foundation.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Thursday, Jan. 15.

So much of the Governor's Message as refers to Quarantine at New-York was referred to a Special Committee in both Houses. Resolutions to go into joint meeting, for the election of a United States Senator, on the 23d inst., were laid on the table in the Senate.

Death of Hon. Samuel Prentiss, of Vermont.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Thursday, Jan. 15.

Hon. SAMUEL PRENTISS, Judge of the United States District Court of Vermont, and for many years United States Senator, died at his residence here, this afternoon.

United States Senator from Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Thursday, Jan. 15.

The Republican Legislative caucus last evening nominated Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN for United States Senate—long term. The nomination for the short term is still pending.

Festival of the Sons of Connecticut at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The Sons of Connecticut in Massachusetts held their first Festival since the organization of the Society at the Revere House last evening. More than two hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down to the supper-tables. GEORGE M. BROWNE, Esq., the President of the Association, presided. Governor GARDNER responded to the sentiment, "The Commonwealth of Massachusetts." The sentiment "John Winthrop and the early Governors of Connecticut" called up Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, who responded in an eloquent speech of some length, concluding with this sentiment:

"Connecticut and Massachusetts—The dust of some of their early Governors reposes in a common tomb—the blood of not a few of their children has been shed in a common cause; may their children live always in the bond of fraternal love and beneath the banner of a Union, of which their fathers furnished the original model and the first great American sample."

In response to sentiments, further speeches were made by numerous gentlemen, and the festivities were prolonged until 1 o'clock this morning.

The Cotton Crop.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The receipts of cotton at all points from Sept. 1 to Saturday last amounted to 1,[illegible] bales, against 1,606,000 to the same date last year.

Marine Disasters.

SCHOONER MARIA HENRIETTA ABANDONED—SHIP-WRECKED CREWS SAFE, ETC.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The schooner *Martha*, arrived here to-day, reports on the 12th instant, 40 miles S. E. of Cape Cod fell in with schooner *Maria Henrietta*, of Quoddy, Capt. FRASER, from St. John, N. B., for Portland, with sugar and oil, dismasted. Took off the Captain and crew and brought them to this port.

The crews of the brigs *Vesta Ellen* and *Shackford*, before reported abandoned, have been taken into Gloucester by the ship *California*, from [illegible]. The *Shackford*, from Eastport for Philadelphia, was abandoned Dec. 22, the crew being taken off by the *Vesta Ellen*, which vessel, in her turn, was abandoned on Dec. 27, both crews being saved as above.

The schooner *George and Emily* sailed from Norfolk about the 14th ult. for Portland, with a cargo of corn and iron, and has not since been heard from. P. C. STUBBS and three seamen were known to have been on board.

Navigation of Chesapeake Bay.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 15.

Four steamships, from Boston, Savannah and New-York, are below at Annapolis, unable to get up on account of the ice. The Norfolk boat went down yesterday, and the steamers will probably follow her up to-morrow.

Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 15—10½ P. M.

The steamship *America*, now in her fourteenth day, has not yet been signaled. Weather clear, with a light west wind.

MR. WEBSTER'S PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, have published two handsome octavo volumes of the Private Correspondence of Daniel Webster. The work was announced immediately after his decease, and the Editor's Preface is dated on the fourth anniversary of that event—October 24, 1856. The interval has been employed in collecting letters from Mr. Webster's correspondents in various quarters, in examining his miscellaneous papers and in preparing the whole for publication. The editorial supervision has been performed by his son, Mr. Fletcher Webster, although he gracefully acknowledges in the preface that he has been aided in his labors by the late Mr. Harris of Cambridge, George Ticknor, Professor Sanborn, and G. J. Abbott, Esq. It has been skillfully and judiciously performed—in a spirit as was becoming, of affectionate reverence and solicitude for the reputation of Mr. Webster, and in the evident exercise of a rigid judgment in the selection of materials.

The papers published cover the whole period of Mr. Webster's life. We have first an Autobiography, written by Mr. Webster in 1829, and presented to Mrs. Eliza Buckminster Lee, who now permits its publication for the first time. It is a mere outline of Mr. Webster's life down to 1817,—the leading events only being given with very little of detail or general incident. It is written with Mr. Webster's usual clearness and strength,—its occasional personal descriptions being marked and graphic, as, for example, that of his father who was 60 at the time Mr. W. has any clear and distinct recollection of his personal appearance. "I think," he says, "it was rather striking; he was tall, six feet or six feet within half an inch, erect, with a broad and full chest, hair still of an unchanged black, features rather large and prominent, a Roman nose, and eyes of brilliant black." "The last time," says Mr. Webster, "I ever saw Gen. Stark, he paid me the compliment of saying, that my complexion was like that of my father, and that his was of that cast, so convenient for a soldier, that burnt gunpowder did not change it." One of the earliest things which Mr. W. could remember was an extraordinary rise in the river when he was five years old,—how the waters spread over the meadows,—how the boat was rowed up to the door stone and especially how "Mr. G.'s great barn, fifty feet by twenty, full of hay and grain, sheep, turkeys and chickens, sailed majestically down the current before our eyes."

Of his early life,—of his experiences at school and his college course, the public has already been well informed by the many eulogies and sketches that have been published since his death. His college life was not an idle one. Besides the regular course of studies, he read something of English history and literature, and paid his board for a year by superintending a little weekly newspaper. Upon graduating in August, 1801, he studied law for a few months, then taught school for $350 per annum in Fryeburg, Maine,—copying deeds meanwhile to enlarge his income,—and read something of English history and a little of the Latin authors for whom his college studies had already given him a taste. In 1804 he determined to go to Boston to study law, if he could get a place in some office. He had no letters, but received an introduction to Mr. Christopher Gore, who told him he "looked as though he might be trusted," and said he "might as well hang up his hat at once,—go into the other room, take his book and sit down to reading it and write at convenience to New-Hampshire for his letters." This was a good [illegible] onward,—and he went zealously to [illegible]. In the following little anecdote he gives [illegible]:

"[illegible] and [illegible], a man came in and asked for Mr. Gore. Mr. [illegible] He was dressed in plain gray clothes. I went on [illegible] book, till he asked me what I was reading, and coming along up to the table, I held out the book, and he took it and looked at it. 'Rocco, [illegible]' 'Well, I read that too, when I was a boy,'—and proceeded to [illegible] not only about 'ships and freights,' but [illegible], prize and other matters of maritime law, [illegible] 'all I know,' and a [illegible]. The gray-coated stranger turned [illegible] Rufus King."

[illegible] declining the clerkship offered him at a salary of $1,500 a year, to the consternation of his father, has often been told as an illustration of his self-reliant spirit; but this autobiography puts a different face on the matter. Mr. Webster confesses that he had "felt the *res angustae* till his very bones ached," and that he was ready to abandon his profession at once for the clerkship. But "Mr. Gore peremptorily shut him out from this opening paradise." He forbade his acceptance of the place, gave him an abundance of good reasons therefor, and said, "Go on and finish your studies; you are poor enough, but there are greater evils than poverty; live on no man's favor; what bread you do eat, let it be the bread of independence; pursue your profession, make yourself useful to your friends and a little formidable to your enemies, and you have nothing to fear." "This," says Mr. Webster, "was a shower bath of ice water," and though he acquiesced in the advice, he confesses it cost him a pang. The hardest task—that of declaring his purpose to his father—remained to be performed. He went through it, however, putting as bold a face on the matter as possible, and thus records the result:

"For a moment, I thought he was angry. He rocked his chair slightly; a flash went over an eye, softened by love, but still as black as jet; but it was gone, and I thought I saw that parental partiality was after all a little gratified at this apparent devotion to an honorable profession, and this seeming confidence of success in it. 'Well, my son, your mother has always said you would come to something or nothing, she was not sure which; I think you are now about settling that doubt for her.' This he said, and never a word spoke more to me on the subject."

His father died only a year after,—but the son had meantime settled in the practice of his profession at Boscawen, determined to stay near him while he lived. "He died," says he, in a touching and beautiful passage:

"He died in April, 1806, and lies in the burial-ground, in his own field, just at the turn of the road, beneath the shadow of a tall pine. Beside him repose my mother, my three own sisters, and Joseph, my youngest half-brother. Alas! while the living all change, the tabernacle of the dead remains unaltered. To me, my little native village is now hardly known but by its sepulchres. The villagers are gone; an unknown generation walk under our elms, unknown faces meet and pass me in my own paternal acres. I recognize nothing but the tombs; I have no acquaintance remaining but the dead."

The remainder of the Autobiography is little more than a record of dates. In 1807 Mr. Webster removed to Portsmouth and there remained nine "very happy years," acting generally as senior counsel and almost constantly engaged in the trial of causes against Mr. Jeremiah Mason, who was of great advantage to him, and of whom he says that "if there be in the country a stronger intellect, if there be a mind of more native resources, if there be a vision that sees quicker or sees deeper into whatever is intricate or profound, I must confess that I have not known it." His practice at Portsmouth, he says, was never lucrative—he doubts whether it was ever fairly worth $2,000 a year. He had written sundry political papers, and in 1812 was elected to Congress. While there, under the advice of friends, he resolved to leave Portsmouth, but hesitated between Albany and Boston. Finally deciding upon the latter, he removed in 1816 and took leave of Portsmouth forever. His daughter died in January of the next year—and this closes the record of the autobiography.

Next among the papers in these volumes is a brief sketch of Ezekiel Webster, from the pen of his son-in-law, Professor Sanborn. It is interesting though necessarily meagre in incident, for Ezekiel Webster, though possessed of intellectual ability scarcely if at all inferior to that of his brother, never exerted it upon so large a field. He was a man of commanding presence, an able lawyer, an eloquent and impressive orator, a kind and true friend and a most excellent person in all the relations of life. His death was remarkable. He was engaged in Court,—"speaking, standing erect on a plain floor, the house full, and the Court and jurors and auditors intently listening to his words, with all their eyes fastened upon him. Speaking with full force, and perfect utterance, he arrived at the end of one branch of his argument. He closed that branch, uttered the last sentence, and the last word of that sentence, with perfect tone and emphasis, and then, in an instant, erect, and with his arms depending by his side, he fell backward, without bending a joint, and, so far as appeared, was dead before his head reached the floor."

Following this sketch are several letters from Mr. Webster's college acquaintances, or persons who had known him during the early period of his life, giving their personal recollections of his character, appearance and general demeanor, and thus aiding greatly the endeavor to form an impression of him. They all bear testimony to his industry, his grave sobriety of manner, his entire freedom from all vicious habits, his strict observance of the Sabbath, and the high sense of honor and integrity which ruled his life. One of his pupils at school, at Fryeburg, says that "it was his invariable practice to open and close the school with extemporaneous prayer," and he could never "forget the solemnity of manner with which that duty was always performed." He was fond of fishing and gunning,—read a great deal and was exceedingly agreeable in conversation.

Some of the most interesting reminiscences of Mr. Webster during the ante-political period of his life, are given in a letter from Mrs. E. Buckminster Lee, written mainly to furnish some memorials of his wife, Mrs. Grace Webster, and their daughter, whose death has already been mentioned. The following extracts from this letter are exceedingly graphic and interesting:

"My earliest recollection of your father is when he came to Portsmouth, in 1808, to open his law office. His appearance was very striking. Slender, and apparently of delicate organization, his large eyes and massive brow seemed very predominant above the other features, which were sharply-cut, refined and delicate. The paleness of his complexion was heightened by hair as black as the raven's wing."

"Mr. Webster took lodgings very near our house, and we soon saw enough of him to appreciate in some degree, young as we were, his extraordinary genius, and the noble qualities of his character. The genial and exceedingly rich humor that he so often exhibited, was perhaps at that time more prized by us than any other of the diversified talents we admired in him. He soon formed a circle around him of which he was the life and soul. We young people saw him only rarely in friendly visits. I well remember one afternoon that he came in, when the elders of the family were absent. He sat down by the window, and, as now and then an inhabitant of the small town passed through the street, his fancy was caught by their appearance, and his imagination excited, and he improvised the most humorous imaginary histories about them, which would have furnished a rich treasure for Dickens, could he have been the delighted listener, instead of the young girl for whose amusement this wealth of invention was expended. Hon. Mr. Mason, of Portsmouth, who delighted in the rich humor so often displayed by Mr. Webster, used to say, 'that there was never such an actor lost to the stage as he would have made, had he chosen to turn his talents in that direction.'"

"The following June your father left Portsmouth for a visit, as we thought, to his native place, without communicating, previously, a word of his intention. He did not come back alone; and, with no change in the domestic arrangements, the wife he brought with him added the charm of her presence to our society."

"When Mr. Webster had brought this interesting companion to Portsmouth, the circle that gathered around them became more intimate, and was held by more powerful attractions. There certainly was never a more charming room than the low-roofed, simple parlor, where, relieved from the cares of business, in the full gayety of his disposition, he gave himself up to relaxation.

Those who only knew Mr. Webster in the later years of his life can never believe how gracefully, and with what infinite humor he could lend himself to the amusement of the hour. There were other evenings given to more serious occupation, when he would read parts of the plays of Shakespeare to a circle of young friends, or keep them enchained by the eloquent charm of his own conversation."

"As I had often the privilege of being often a visitor in his family, a recapitulation of the cause of his every-day life may be more interesting to you than anything else.

Mr. Webster was always an early riser. There is an eloquent letter which expresses his true feeling upon the influence of the morning hour. Like most of the great and good men we read of, the hours of the early morning were the most cheerful of the day. The drowsy in his own house were awoke by his joyous voice singing some cheerful carol, such as:

'The East is bright with morning light.'

'Up rose the King of men with speed,' &c.

At breakfast, before the cares of business began, he was cheerful but thoughtful, courteous and genial towards every one; listening to the prattle of the children, and kindly attentive to all their little requests. When he returned, at 2 or 3 o'clock, weary from the Courts, or from his office, the promptly ready service of Hannah, a woman who had been in his family many years, was always welcome. She knew the sound of the door when opened by Mr. Webster, and it was scarcely closed before she was at his side. He was dependent upon services prompted by affection, and loved these spontaneous offerings which came from the heart.

After dinner, Mr. Webster would throw himself upon the sofa, and then was seen the truly electrical attraction of his character. Every person in the room was drawn immediately into his sphere. The children squeezing themselves into all possible places and postures upon the sofa, in order to be close to him; Mrs. Webster sitting by his side, and the friend in the house, or social visitor, only too happy to join in the circle. All this was not from invitation to the children; he did nothing to amuse them; he told them no stories; it was the irresistible attraction of his character, the charm of his illumined countenance, from which beamed indulgence and kindness to every one of his family. In the evening, if visitors came in, he was too much exhausted to take a very active part in conversation. He had done a large amount of work before others were awake in the morning, and in the evening he was ready for that sweet sleep which 'God gives to His beloved.'"

The Private Correspondence commences with Mr. Webster's College life. There are letters in verse and in prose, to absent classmates and other friends,—very much such as are written by all college students, full of the same large expressions and decisive judgments, the same scholastic jokes and Latin quotations with which all letters of this age are abundantly garnished. "I find, brother George," says he—writing from College to a friend who had graduated, "that if I would allure an answer to my letters I must exalt my subject from these trifles which effeminate our sex, to those affairs which mark the men of information and business." So he proceeds to examine critically Hamilton's letter disparaging the qualifications of Mr. Adams for the Presidency, yet hoping for his election. "Is this," exclaims the young politician, "is this consentaneous to all that independence which he sets out with? Is it agreeable to that rigid republicanism which glowed in the hearts of Aristides and Cato?" Mr. Webster would have smiled, we fancy, in after life—at the time for example, when he made his first speech in favor of the election of General Taylor—if his eye had chanced to fall upon this passage from his early letter to George Herbert. But he does not confine himself to politics. He rallies George upon a rumor that he is in love,—promises his aid "if he is seriously and honorably inclined," but begs him "if he only wishes to amuse himself and sport with the girl," not to make him his instrument.

One of his closest friends and most favored correspondents at this time was Mr. J. Hervey Bingham, to whom Mr. Webster, while teaching at Fryeburg, writes frequent, long letters, about their College days, their hopes and apprehensions, their old school-mates, their books, &c., accompanied by dissertations upon the affairs of the world at large. In writing of the prospects of our own country, he tells "my dear Hervey" that "our prospects darken—clouds hang around us. Not that I fear the menaces of France; not that I should fear all the powers of Europe, leagued together for our destruction. No, Bingham, intestine feuds alone I fear. I already see in my imagination the time when the banner of civil war shall be unfurled,—when Discord's hydra form shall set up her hideous yell, and from her hundred mouths shall howl destruction through our Empire, and when American blood shall be made to flow in rivers by American swords!" And then he proceeds to talk about his school,—to protest that his "friendship has not decreased," and signs himself "yours, in the indissoluble bonds of fraternal love." These letters are quite numerous, very long, and are eminently characteristic of the period of life at which they were written. "Fanny, whom I consider our sister," he says, "sends her compliments." Again, he says, "Fanny and Dan took a ride to Lebanon the other day, and I felt the magic of friendship increased by conversation. She would be remembered to you." When he is away on a visit he writes to Bingham, "Love to Fanny." Again, he made a visit to Hanover, and says, "There also I saw Fanny, and kissed her, nobody else." And so he continues for some years to write to his dear friend Bingham, and "Fanny" is almost always remembered. But time rolls on;—their paths in life diverge;—each has his own cares, his own difficulties, his own successes and failures, the correspondence slackens, and finally ceases;—and it is only after long years that we get a glimpse of the lives that then flowed on together. What changes do these notes reveal!

Miss —— to Mr. Webster.

Columbia, May 29, 1823.

Sir: You have probably before this time entirely forgotten that you ever had an acquaintance of the name of Fanny. It is a long time since I have heard anything of you. I lately, by accident, heard that you were settled in Boston and in affluence. Very different is my situation. I live in this town with my aged parents, who are unable to do anything towards supporting themselves. I have one sister; we have nothing but our hands to support our parents and a helpless brother. I owe about fifty dollars. Should you be able and willing to bestow some pecuniary assistance, you will please to send by mail.

Your unfortunate Friend.

P. S.—Where is Hervey Bingham, and what is his situation? Do you correspond with him? Perhaps you would be willing to state my condition to him. My great anxiety to do all in my power to render the few remaining days of my parents in some measure comfortable, is all the apology I can offer for thus troubling you.

He did know where Hervey Bingham was and sent him the letter with this note:

Dear Bingham: I this morning received this from an old acquaintance. I have never heard of her before, since we left College. She seems to be in want and trouble. I have sent her a little money, and, according to her request, inclose the letter to you.

You seem to have given up the good custom of an annual visit this way. We should be very glad to see you and your wife.

Yours, always, D. Webster.

Twenty-six years more roll round, and then we find this letter,—redolent of the old spirit and the old time:

Washington, Feb. 5, 1840.

My dear old Classmate, Room-mate and Friend: It gives me very true pleasure to hear from you, and to learn that you are well. Years have not abated my affectionate regard. We have been boys together, and men together, and now we are growing old together; but you always occupy the same place in my remembrance and good wishes. You are still James Hervey Bingham, with your old bass-viol, with *Laus Deo* painted upon it. I hope you have it yet,—and I am the same Daniel Webster whom you have known at Exeter, at Lempster, at Charlestown, at Salisbury, at Alstead, at Portsmouth, Claremont, Boston and Washington. And now, my dear friend, after this retrospective glimpse, let me say that I know nothing of those who are coming into power; that I expect to possess no particular influence or association with them; but that, if any occasion arises in which I can be useful to you, you can command my most attentive services.

Will you please give my love to a lady whom I once had the honor of knowing as Miss Charlotte Kent. Daniel Webster.

It is pleasant to know that, when Mr. Webster soon after became Secretary of State, he gave his old friend Bingham a place, which, we hope, he still retains.

One of his earliest letters to Bingham records his engagement of a "new auxiliary to support him under mortification,"—it was tobacco;—and he adds to the prose in which he expresses his delight, a brief poetic effusion on the subject, which we copy:

"Come, then, tobacco, new-found friend,
Come, and thy suppliant attend
In each dull, lonely hour;
And though misfortunes lie around,
Thicker than hail-stones on the ground,
I'll rest upon thy power.

Then while the coxcomb pert and proud,
The politician learned and loud,
Keep one eternal clack,
I'll tread where silent nature smiles;
Where solitude our woes beguiles,
And chew thee, dear tobac."

But we are not at all displeased to find this brief paragraph in a subsequent letter to the same old friend:

"I thank you for your receipt for greasing boots. Have this afternoon to ride to the South-road, and in truth my boots admit not only water, but peas and gravel-stones. I wish I had better ones. *As for my 'new friend tobacco,' he is like most of that name—has made me twice sick, and is now dismissed.*"

These early letters of Mr. Webster's abound in what he never had the general reputation of possessing—genial and hearty humor. He is always cheerful, social, and hopeful. He writes to his brother Ezekiel, who is at College, in this strain:

Salisbury, Nov. 4, 1802.

Now, Zeke, you will not have read half a sentence, no, not one syllable, before you have thoroughly searched this sheet for scrip; but my word for it, you will find no scrip here. We held a sanhedrim this morning on the subject of cash, could not hit upon any way to get you any; just before we went away to hang ourselves through disappointment, it came into our heads that next week might do.

I have now by me two cents in lawful, *federal* currency: next week I will send them, if they be all:—they will buy a pipe: with a pipe you can smoke: smoking inspires wisdom: wisdom is allied to fortitude: from fortitude it is but one step to stoicism: and stoicism never pants for this world's goods: so perhaps my two cents, by this process, may put you quite at ease about cash. Write me this minute if you can: tell me all your necessities: no, not all, a part only, and anything else you can think of to amuse me.

We are all here just in the old way, always behind and lacking: boys digging potatoes with frozen fingers, and girls washing without wood.

Good-bye: be a good child, "mind your books and strive to learn." D. Webster.

"Zeke" writes in reply only two days after,—indulges, first, in a formidable critique on Horace, which he thinks will be "amusing,"—tells Daniel he wants a new great-coat he "don't care of what color, or cloth, so it will keep the frost out,"—and closes thus:—

"Money, Daniel, money As I was walking down to the office after a letter, I happened to find one cent, which is the only money I have had since the second day after I came on. It is a fact, Dan, that I was called on for a dollar, where I owed it, and borrowed it, and have borrowed it four times since, to pay those I borrowed of.

Yours without money, E. Webster.

But Ezekiel was in a different mood not long after. Only two years later he writes Daniel a letter from Boston, in which, after confessing that "a continued sunshine of prosperity does not accompany man in his transit from the cradle to the grave,"—but that "penumbral shadows of doubt, perplexity and care mark his pathway," he labors to dissuade Daniel from carrying out a plan he had formed of going to New-York. The expensiveness of the journey, the difficulties he would encounter without friends or patronage, and the climate, are the three considerations which he urges against it. But he exhorts him to come directly to Boston, which is "the focus of information, where any person, however stupid and inefficient, cannot but learn something," and where he offers to employ Daniel as an assistant teacher, for eight scholars, whom he must dismiss if he cannot get help. "If you will spend an hour and a half in my school daily," says he, "I will board you at as genteel a boarding-house as you can wish or the place affords." But the scheme did not succeed, and Ezekiel the Magnificent was soon obliged to lower his tone, and confess that he was short of cash, though with enviable philosophy he consoles himself with the reflection that all the debts he owed were "large enough to make them respectable—so that if demanded, they would be demanded in an honorable manner."

Mr. Webster's correspondence at this period abounds in allusions to what is an inevitable topic with young gentlemen just out of college—love and matrimony. He is always rallying his college mates upon the rumors that they are "engaged," or exculpating himself from similar allegations. He writes to "Friend Merrill,"—who was his classmate, and died only a year since at Middlebury, Vt., where he had preached for many years—and playfully imagines him saying "Ah, brother Dan! brother Dan! Mary has caught thee, and holds thee fast as the folks did the spirit in 'Lob's pound;'" and then he exclaims, "Ha, ha! Tommy, I wish I could see you, and convince you how much you are mistaken." Again he writes that it is "probable that your friend D. W. will much sooner say 'Gentlemen of the Jury,' than 'celestial maid, and 'angelic creature.'" And again he asks—"Pray how do you feel in and about the heart? Pray tell me all that may be told." And still again, falling into a more sober mood, he says, "Seriously, Merrill, I am making no progress towards matrimony. In point of time I am twenty-three years nearer to it than when I was born; but in point of probability, I cannot say that I am any." But by-and-by his tone changes and he writes to Mr. Fuller—"I have been a young dog long enough and now think of joining myself, as soon as convenient, to that happy and honorable society of which you are one—the society of married men. Can I do better?" All this is very fresh and pleasant. We imagine a great many young men,—and some who are not so very young,—will call to mind the long letters they wrote to their old mates after leaving college, and say to themselves that, after all, Webster was very much like other men of those days,—and wrote very much such letters as everybody writes at the same period of life. His letters are always manly, always breathing none but elevated and honorable sentiment, full of warm affection and, if sometimes stilted in phrase, full of sound sense and just reflection.

As he became more and more absorbed in the business of his profession, his correspondence becomes less voluminous. The long letters of reminiscence and anticipation disappear. The duties and necessities of the day absorb his thoughts. At Portsmouth he is distressed for "twenty Hillsborough blanks," and winds up an urgent letter to Ezekiel, thus:

"Money I have none; I shall certainly be hanged before three weeks, if I cannot get some. What can be done?

Sue everybody. Sue young Doctor without fail. Mr. Ladd, the bearer, is entitled to receive $210 of G. Wilcox. Have you heard anything about it?

Yours always, D. Webster.

P. S.—I shall almost perish if I have not my twenty *Hillsborough blanks* by Wednesday night.

Six days later he writes that he has got to the second item of his will—"expecting to be hanged," as he said, "*but not so soon*. I think I shall subsist till March. Sue everybody, that's the word."

Gradually politics creep into his letters. Instead of the magnificent predictions *of ruin* to the country from the "Hydra-headed monster, faction," which adorned some of his college letters, he becomes exceedingly anxious lest "Boscawen should not be quite so Federal as last year." This, he tells Ezekiel, "will move," &c. Make Boscawen toe the mark." Then there's a long gap in his correspondence, and three years later finds him writing from Washington, where he had taken his seat as Member of Congress, rehearsing to Mr. Bingham the social characteristics of the place,—how Mrs. Madison's drawing-rooms are managed,—and writing to Ezekiel that they will "probably get up some resolutions, directly attacking the war," and quietly adding, "If so, I suppose I shall shoot my little gun." He and Ezekiel correspond largely on political matters,—the elder brother looking out for New-Hampshire politics and Daniel keeping him posted as to matters in Washington. He sends him "a few creatures, called speeches," which are not as good as they ought to be," but which he asks him to distribute. Feb. 5, 1814, he writes "Mr. King (Rufus) came out for the first time. *You never heard such a speaker.* In strength, dignity and fire; in ease and natural effect, and gesture as well as in matter, he is unequaled." Mr. Webster had good models and he studied them well. He practices a little in the Supreme Court and in one case "charged a New-Yorker $300 and in two other cases $100 each." There is no man in the Court that strikes him like Marshall. "He is a plain man, looking very much like Colonel Adams, and about three inches taller. I have never seen a man," he adds, "of whose intellect I had a higher opinion." The Yazoo bill came up and Oakley, (now our Judge) "made the principal speech of the Federalists in its support." Jan. 22, 1815, he sends his brother his "little talk about the Bank," and adds, that "if a good occasion presents, I will shoot one little gun more this Session."

In the Spring of 1816, Mr. Webster decided to remove from New-Hampshire, but he was undecided where to settle. He writes to his brother, March 26:

"I have thought of Boston, New-York and Albany. On the whole, I shall probably go to Boston, although I am not without some inducements to go into the State of New-York. Our New-England prosperity and importance are passing away. This is fact. The events of the times, the policy of England, the consequences of our war and the Ghent treaty, have bereft us of our commerce, the great source of our wealth. If any great scenes are to be acted in this country within the next twenty years, New-York is the place in which these scenes are to be viewed."

In after life Mr. Webster always vindicated the change in his public course upon the Tariff upon the changes in the condition of New-England which he thus predicted.

The Dartmouth College Case begins to figure in his correspondence. September 4, 1817, he writes to Mr. Mason that Judge Smith tells him he "must take some part in the argument of this College question;" but he fears he can do no good, and hopes they will manage it themselves. "If not too troublesome," he adds, "let Mr. Fales give me a naked list of the authorities cited by you, and I will look at them before court. I do this that I may be able to understand you and Judge Smith." Three months later he tells Mr. Mason that President Brown insists upon his taking charge of the case at Washington. "If I do," he says, "I must have your brief and Judge Smith's." A little later he writes to the Judge himself,

"If I argue this case at Washington every one knows I can only be the reciter of the argument made by you at Exeter. Nothing will be expected of me but a decent delivery of your matter. I have some notion of coming to Exeter for a day or two, to practice and rehearse. To be serious, however, you and Mr. Mason must help me arrange the argument. The best mode will be to have it written out, or all collected in notes, so that I can write it out."

From Washington he watches the case, and writes to Mr. Mason that "Wirt, who is against them, is a man of a good deal of ability, and rather more of a lawyer than he had expected." March 13th, he writes that the argument is finished,—that it occupied three days;

"The cause was opened on our side by me. Mr. Holmes followed. He gave us three hours of the merest stuff that was ever uttered in a County Court. Wirt followed. He is a good deal of a lawyer, and has very quick perceptions and handsome power of argument; but he seemed to treat this case as if his side could furnish nothing but declamation. Mr. Hopkinson made a most satisfactory reply, keeping to the law and not following Holmes and Wirt into the fields of declamation and fine speaking."

To Judge Smith he writes that he found his notes to "contain the whole matter. They saved me great labor; but that was not the best part of their service:—they put me in the right path and conduct as I think to an irresistible conclusion." But it is not until two or three months later that he is able to congratulate all concerned upon the decision in their favor. Any one reading his correspondence on this subject would derive from it the impression that his own part in the case was of secondary and very slight importance: but Mr. Hopkinson, in announcing the result, writes to President Brown: "I would have an inscription over the door of your building, 'Founded by Eleazer Wheelock, *Refounded* by Daniel Webster.'" One of the traits of character most conspicuous throughout all this correspondence, from the first letter to the last, is the utmost modesty in speaking of himself and his public efforts. It is seldom, indeed, that he makes any direct allusion to his own performances;—but whenever such allusions do occur they are always in the same spirit. An example of this occurs very soon after this period of his life. We come suddenly upon letters from President John Adams and Chancellor Kent, complimenting him in the strongest terms for his Plymouth oration, upon which Mr. Adams, who "could not read it from defect of sight, but who had it read to him," says, "Mr. Burke is no longer entitled to the praise—the most consummate orator of modern times." Yet no allusion to it, even the most distant, occurs in any of Mr. Webster's letters.

At this part of the work the Editor has introduced an interesting memorandum of Mr. Webster's receipts for professional services. Until the latter years of his life, Mr. W. kept a regular account of his receipts in small memorandum-books, finishing one with each year. Those for 1818 and 1832 are given in full. His receipts for the year first named amounted to $15,181; for the other to $8,212. They *do not show* either the *largest* or the smallest amounts of such receipts. His subsequent engrossment in politics, as a matter of course, interfered seriously with the *profitable practice of his profession.*

The leading topics of Mr. Webster's letters become more and more political. The election of 1824 enlists a good deal of his attention. He writes a letter to Ezekiel about the nomination of a candidate for Governor of New-Hampshire, in the course of which he expresses the following sentiments, which have certainly lost none of their force by the lapse of time:

"Get on without a caucus. It is time to put an end to caucuses. *They make great men little, and little men great.* The true source of power is the people. The Democrats are not democratic enough. They are real Aristocrats. Their leaders wish to govern by a combination among themselves, and they think they have a fee-simple in the people's suffrages."

He quietly throws into this letter a query: "What do you think of doing or saying something in favor of the Greeks?" This is the first germ of his splendid speech on that subject, though several of his subsequent letters are to Mr. Everett and others, for information in regard to the origin and progress of the Greek Revolution. He studied maps, details of campaigns, &c., and, in another letter to Mr. E., says: "I feel now as if I could make a pretty good speech for my friends the Greeks, but I shall get cool in fourteen days, unless you keep up my temperature." And a fortnight later he tells him: "I shall send my speech along forthwith, in multitudes 'like which the populous North,' &c." As the Presidential election drew near, he speculates about the chances. To Ezekiel he says, Feb. 22: "Mr. Adams' chances seem to increase. Gen. Jackson's manners are more Presidential than those of any of the candidates. He is grave, mild and reserved. My wife is for him decidedly." March 14 he reports that "Jackson seems to be making head yet, Arbuthnot and Ambrister notwithstanding," and hopes that "all New-England will support Mr. Calhoun for the Vice-Presidency. If so," he adds, "he will probably be chosen, and that will be a great thing. He is a true man, and will do good service to the country in that situation." A year later, a week before the election, he notes the "little excitement" that broke out concerning the charge of bargain and corruption against Mr. Clay. "Mr. Clay's ill-judged card," he says, "has produced an avowal, or sort of an avowal, which makes the whole thing look ridiculous. Mr. Kremer is a man with whom one would think of having a shot about as soon as with your neighbor, Mr. Simeon Atkinson, whom he somewhat resembles." Mr. Adams was elected, and Mr. W. says, if "there be faith in man, we shall have a liberal Administration." Subsequent letters show that this expectation was not fully realized.

But we cannot follow Mr. Webster during his more active and conspicuous political career, nor indeed have we space at present for further glances at these volumes of his Correspondence. They will be read with avidity, not only by the admirers of his political character and conduct, but by all who hold in proper esteem his splendid intellectual ability and the many high qualities which gave dignity and grace to his personal character. Some may be disappointed at finding in them nothing to increase their estimate of his mental power, or to throw light upon the private and secret history of the political era in which he bore so conspicuous and important a part. But more will be surprised to find on every page evidences of a warmth of heart, a glowing affectionateness of nature, a radiant, sunny, loving disposition for which through life he had no credit and which, indeed, was popularly supposed to be alien to his character. Proofs abound on every page that his affections were as strong as his intellect, and that no man ever inspired in the hearts of his friends—(those of them at least who were capable of such an emotion,) warmer or sincerer friendship. Mrs. Grace Webster, his first wife, a lady of rare endowments of mind and character, died in 1828. She was arrested by disease in this City while on her way to Washington, and though she lingered some weeks, never recovered sufficiently either to join her husband at Washington or return to their home in Boston. The following letter written by her to Mr. Webster, upon the death of their little son Charles, whose face and head after death, though but three years old, according to Mrs. E. B. Lee's testimony, "were like a perfect miniature cast of his father, of whom no marble bust can ever present a more perfect likeness,"—are interesting as indicating the affectionateness of her nature and the warmth of her devotion to her husband. The last accompanies some verses written by Mr. Webster upon the death of this child which could scarcely have been of deeper interest, though of a different kind, to his wife than to the public now:

Mrs. Webster to Mr. Webster.

[Boston,] Dec. 28, 1824.

I have a great desire to write to you, my beloved husband, but I doubt if I can write legibly, as I can hold my pen but in my fingers.(1) I have just received your letter in answer to William, which told you that dear little Charles was no more. I have dreaded the hour that should destroy your hopes, but trust you will not let this event afflict you too much, and that we both shall be able to resign him without a murmur, happy in the reflection that he has returned to his Heavenly Father pure as I received him. It was an inexpressible consolation to me when I contemplated him in his sickness, that he had not one regret for the past, nor one dread for the future; he was patient as a lamb during all his sufferings, and they were so great at last, I was happy when they were ended.

I shall always reflect on his brief life with mournful pleasure, and, I hope, remember with gratitude all the joy he gave me; and it has been great. And, oh! how fondly did I flatter myself it would be lasting.

"It was but yesterday, my child, thy little heart beat high;
And I had scorned the warning voice that told me thou must die."

Dear little Charles! He sleeps alone under St. Paul's. I cannot express how much I regret that it did not occur to any one of us to have the dear remains of Grace removed. I thought much of it when the tomb of Mr. Sullivan was opened for Mrs. Sullivan's little boy. I regretted you were not here to consult upon the subject. Oh! do not, my dear husband, talk of your own "final abode;" that is a subject I never can dwell on for a moment. With you here, my dear, I am never be desolate! O! may Heaven in its mercy long preserve you! and that we may ever wisely improve every event, and yet rejoice together in this life, prays your ever affectionate G. W.

Mrs. Webster to Mr. Webster.

Saturday Morning, Jan. 22, 1825.

My Dear Husband: I was sitting alone in my chamber reflecting on the brief life of our sainted little boy, when your letter came enclosing those lines of yours, which to a "mother's eye" are precious. O! my husband, have not some of our brightest hopes perished! "Our fairest flowers are indeed blossoms gathered for the tomb." But do not, my dear husband, do not let these afflictions weigh too heavily upon you; these dear children who had such strong holds on us while here, now allure us to Heaven.

"On us with looks of love they bend.
For us the Lord of life implore,
And oft from sainted bliss descend,
Our wounded spirits to restore."

Farewell, my beloved husband! I have not time to write more, only to say I regret you have lost the pleasure of Mr. and Mrs. Ticknor's society, which you so much need. I fear Mrs. Dwight is not much benefited by her voyage, so the last account [illegible]

(1.) Mrs. Webster had received an injury on the thumb of the right hand.

[illegible]

Mr. Webster was with his wife at the time of her death. He kept their friends in Boston advised of the progress of her disease, and in the two following brief but touching notes advised his brother and Mrs. Lee, of her departure:

Daniel Webster to Ezekiel Webster.

Dear Brother: Poor Grace has gone to Heaven. She has just now breathed her last breath.

I shall go with her forthwith to Boston, and on receipt of this I hope you will come there if you can.

I shall stay there some days. May God bless you and yours.
D. Webster.

Mr. Webster to Mrs. Lee.

My Dear Eliza: The scene is ended and Mrs. Webster has gone to God. She has just breathed her last breath. How she died, with what cheerfulness and submission, with what hopes and what happiness, how kindly she remembered her friends, and how often and how affectionately she spoke of you, I hope soon to be able to tell you; till then adieu.
D. Webster.

We may return to these volumes hereafter; for the present we have exhausted our space and must close.

AFFAIRS AT HAVANA.

The Wabash at Havana—International Courtesies—Flight of a Public Defaulter—The Opera—King's Day—Movements of the Captain-General—Mexican News—The first Spanish Minister to Washington.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1857.

The U. S. steam frigate Wabash, Capt. Engle, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Paulding, sailed from this port on the afternoon of the 5th inst., said for New-York. During the short stay of this noble ship in our harbor she was visited by crowds of our most respectable citizens, especially on New-Year's morning, when the ship's boats were assigned the duty of bringing visitors from and to the shore. Among them there were many officers both of the Spanish navy and army. All acknowledged her superlative qualities as a ship and convinced of the greatness of her power as a machine of war. The officers, from the Commodore down, have, by their gentlemanly deportment towards all who visited the ship, won many friends, both among the Spaniards and Creoles. To the tune of the music on board, a dancing-party was extemporized, in which Creoles, Spaniards and Americans all took part with gleeful hearts; and it was truly pleasing to see the hospitality and cordiality of sentiment prevailing on the occasion among the vast concourse of persons of different nationalities.

Our citizens, however, have been no more objects of attention from the officers of the Wabash than they have been from them. The Captain-General gave a dinner and soirée in the afternoon and evening of the 31st ult., in honor of Commodore Paulding and officers, at which many of our most distinguished citizens were present by invitation, and the time passed off pleasantly to all. The Captain-General likewise placed his box at the Opera at the disposal of Commodore Paulding and staff.

Don Rafael Castro de Palomino, late city tax collector, has fled to parts unknown, supposed to the United States. He is a defaulter to an amount said to exceed $200,000. He is now being cited, through the official *Gazette*, to appear at the Royal Jail here, to clear himself of the charges against him, he being assured by the Government at the same time that justice will be done him; but I guess he will be like the Irishman, who, when arraigned at the bar for trial, and becoming uneasy in mind as to the result, was told by his counsel to be calm, that justice would be rendered him, whereupon Pat replied: "Faith, and that is just what I am afraid of." And so I think that *Señor Palomino, having the advantage of the* Irishman in this case, will not give them an opportunity to render him *justice. He was considered* a model collector, and had an income from his office of $40,000 per annum, and has occupied the same for the past ten years. He was kept in it by his many friends among the nobility, many of whom compose entirely our *Ayuntamiento* or City Council, and he, in return for their benevolence, was in the habit of dispensing them corresponding favors by lending them large amounts of money from the city funds, many a doubloon of which has been squandered at *Monte*, and on the results on cock fights. He likewise was in the habit of exempting many of them from paying taxes; but the new incumbent, Señor Gispert, threatens to collect all outstanding accounts against those *friends*. Rascality, like misery, is always pleased to have company, and I think some of the past members of your City Council—I say nothing about the present ones—may find some degree of consolation for their peccadilloes in the acts of Señor Palomino and his friendly members of our City Council.

The Opera has been highly successful, but Mme. [illegible], Max Maretzek, and Signor [illegible], made a complete failure in the "Lucia di Lammermoor," and the effect has been so unpleasant upon the feelings of the public, that the Manager will scarcely dare again to bring forward another piece in which either Mme. Lagrange, or Miss Phillips, do not figure as principal characters.

Yesterday, the 6th, was King's Day, and Negrodom ruled in triumphal sway throughout all the populated parts of the Island. As you already must know, King's Day is the principal holiday set apart, in the year, by the sable sons of Cain, in all Spanish-American countries, and they convert it into a day of unrestrained saturnalia. They are independent of their masters; none labor; neither does any master request it of them; nor do any police interfere with them, as long as their amusements do not take a criminal turn. They have promenaded and roamed our streets in tribes, dressed like so many *diablitos*, (little devils,) as they are called, and discoursing noise from their national musical instruments, so very unharmonious that it is naturally suggested to the mind of an observer that their name is not ill-merited. At 11 o'clock the principal tribes assembled around the Captain-General's Palace, and each one, by turns, was admitted into the yard, in order that its members might pay their respects to the supreme authority, the Captain-General in return, bestowing upon them compliments by a generous distribution of money among them.

There is no further news from the Isle of Pines. The steamer *Pizarro* has been sent there, to bring to this place the remainder of the rebellious soldiers.

The Captain-General and family spent some two or three days of the Christmas holidays at the beautiful country residence of Doña Luisa Calvo, near Arroyo de Naranjo, distant six or seven miles from Havana. Monsieur Barnard, the celebrated French cook, was employed by the hostess at a salary of $425 per day to superintend the culinary department and furnish the necessary requisites for the inner man. It is represented that His Excellency enjoyed himself highly. There was feasting, music, dancing and sporting, and it is said that the scene was so agreeable to His Excellency, that he was induced to *hacer la vista gorda*, or overlook certain derelictions of municipal rule, especially in a certain *prohibited* game, familiarly termed by the creoles "*La monequita*," and at which some pretty high betting was done.

The recent case of inquiry at the American Consulate, concerning the mysterious disappearance of the cook of the American bark *Geo. D. Smouse*, in which the sailors preferred the charge of foul play against the captain and mate, has, after a rigid investigation by the Consul, been by him dismissed, it being evident from the conflicting testimony of the sailors, that the charge was founded in malice by them, with the desire to put the captain and mate to trouble.

Last week snow fell in the vicinity of Villa Clara, a phenomenon hitherto unknown in this island. Ice to the thickness of a dollar, also formed on the lagoons of a sugar estate in the Department of Cimarones. The papers tell us that the verdant country people ran out of their houses to catch the flakes of snow as they fell, believing that a shower of salt had visited them, but great was their astonishment when they perceived that it melted in their hands.

The news from Mexico by the last arrival here is full of political interest. I will not refer to particulars, supposing you will receive your files by the same conveyance. One incident of the late tremendous gale in the harbor of Vera Cruz, however, is worthy of note here. The steamer *Calhoun was lying to bravely off the harbor*, weathering out the storm, and among the passengers on *board there was a Spaniard who, deeming* that they must all go to the bottom, took his pistol from his pocket and blew his brains out, as a remedy against death by drowning.

His Excellency Señor Tessara, the newly-appointed Spanish Minister to Washington, is daily expected here by the steamer *Pajaro del Oceano*, (former *Ocean Bird*,) from Cadiz. It is rumored *that after* His Excellency shall have consulted with the Captain-General in regard to the future course of policy to be pursued towards Santo Domingo and Mexico, that he will then take the steamer-of-war *Isabel la Catolica*, and proceed direct to Washington. If I mistake not, she will be the first Spanish steamer to furrow the silent waters of the majestic Potomac. She is a beautiful craft, was built in England, and, I doubt not, will attract a good deal of attention from the inhabitants of the City of magnificent distances.
ANON.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

Tightness in the Money Market—Repudiation—The Vanderbilt and Garrison Fight—The Limantour Frauds—Banquet to Consul Dillon.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856.

If there's anybody around these diggings that don't know that yesterday was an awful "tight" steamer day, they couldn't have had any bills to pay or any to collect. I thought of the *words of the great* I. C. Woods, when cornered in Adams & Co.'s old corner: "*The coin is not in the country*." It did not seem to be in the country, or the city, yesterday, or anywhere else, that I heard of. The principal reason of the tightness of the money market is the want of rain in the mines, to wash out the piles of dirt thrown up during the dry season. In the mountain towns everything is frozen up, and until it thaws out, or rains, the miners cannot work. They cannot pay the traders, the traders cannot pay the jobbers here; the jobbers cannot pay the bankers or anybody else. It therefore becomes a case "hold on," and *ad interim* everything is in *statu quo*. We think here that a "tick" of fifteen, or, at the outside, thirty days is all that a reasonable man could have the face to ask for. It's a great deal more than many of them get; and now when it becomes necessary to extend fifteen-day *paper*, or thirty, as the case may be, it is looked upon as "tight papers." Fortunately, we have had *but a limited number of arrivals of clipper ships*, and have not, therefore, had so much freight money to pay as usual; and we would not feel very bad if they did not come in until—the goods were wanted which would not be this year, to a certainty.

The late decisions of the Supreme Court have raised a dust among the people at large, and particularly *Real Estate operators, and Money lenders*—not a few of the latter have been awfully "stuck" on scrip. It will probably become a question for the public to decide whether we shall or shall not assume the payment of the scrip. The "subscriber" is willing to bet his new "tile" that the unwashed Democracy who rule this State, will nearly to a man vote "nary red." It is one of the principles of the great Democratic Party hereabouts, beginning with the Young Men's Democratic Club, John Nugent President, that one man is as good as another, and a—mighty sight better, and then when any one man has any more than *they* have he is fair plunder, and when he has any that they can't get he shan't have it himself. So with the *scrip; it is in few hands*, and the outsiders look upon us here in San Francisco as a set of speculating *sharks anyhow, and go in for giving us "fits."* There is one thing about repudiation; it's not a new thing, the example having been set us on your side of the Rocky Mountains, where people are pious and good. All the scamps and rascals have herded this side of the Mountains. Speaking of this reminds me of the diamond-cut-diamond controversy between the two great steamboat men, Vanderbilt and Garrison. Without being interested on either side, and like the lady witnessing the little tussle between her lord and master and the bear, I can lay back and enjoy the fight.

Every one who has read the papers has seen the long list of charges brought by Vanderbilt against Garrison. Without stopping or caring to discuss the question of how much Mr. Vanderbilt was terrified by the wonderful disclosures of his jail-bird friend, Mr. Cheveley, I would remark that he has not bettered his own cause by bringing to his aid that very moral and high-toned newspaper, *The True Californian*. That paper at one time was very respectably conducted; but latterly it has fallen into the hands of a pettifogging lawyer named Heslep. This man, its true Editor, is filling the columns of the *True Californian* daily with the grossest abuse and preposterous charges against Garrison, which no paper except the *Evening Bulletin* has noticed—and that's not saying a great deal for the cause. The respectable press of the city have too great a contempt for the man who usurps the dignified position of Editor of a daily paper, and *for a quid pro quo* lends his pen to the cause that *has paid and does pay for* that service.

The paper, as is *well known*, (and can be proved, if any one cared enough about it to wish proof,) is supported by the agents of Vanderbilt here, one of whom acknowledged that he was rather ashamed of it, but was obliged to obey orders, and *fork* over weekly the price of Mr. Heslep's virtuous indignation. Mr. Heslep gets more virtuous and horrified the higher he is paid, and he is only waiting to get an offer from some other source to enhance the value of his pennings. If Garrison wanted to buy Mr. Heslep or his paper, or both, he has but to advance 5 per cent. over the present tariff; but unfortunately for Mr. Heslep's financial hopes, Mr. Garrison don't seem to appreciate his worth. Come now, Mr. Garrison, do make him an offer, he is dying to have one. The case in point reminds me of the girl who horrified her bashful beau by crying "let me alone," and when he remarked "I ain't touchin' you," naively says, well "Ain't you goin' to?" We say "Ain't you going to" Mr. Garrison? If Heslep wants to create suspicion of Garrison's integrity, he has but to praise him and then the community would be inclined to give credence to the present charges against him, for they, wonders Mr. Heslep's remarks as we do, dreams, by contraries. I am inclined to think Mr. Garrison will manage to survive, notwithstanding the frantic attempts of the *True (?) Californian* to annihilate him.

The great Limantour bubble has bursted at last, and, as everybody expected, the whole claim has been proved a base fraud and a forgery, and Mr. Limantour is now reposing upon his laurels in the city prison. It is estimated that he has received a hundred thousand dollars from owners of property within the limits of his claim. I know of one large owner of real estate who paid him ten thousand dollars for a quit claim; another six thousand, and so down to sums of five hundred.

The day the evidence was given in Court proving the fraud, Michael Reese, a large property-owner, rushed around showing a receipt from Limantour's agent for six thousand, exclaiming "there, by Shorge, dere's six tousand dollars gone to de devil." Michael would have made mincemeat of Mr. Limantour if he could have got hold of him then.

A grand complimentary dinner was given two evenings since, to Mr. Dillon, the French Consul, he being about to depart from among us. It is to be presumed that this has appeased Mr. Dillon, and that the grand French nation won't hurt us now. We have therefore escaped the drubbing promised us.

The *Flying Cloud* has nearly completed loading, and will sail for your City in a few days, with a full cargo of an assortment of odds and ends such as no one ship ever landed on your shores. If some of those smart merchants who have shipped warming pans and sleighbells, will take the trouble to walk down on the wharf when she discharges, they may recognize some of their shipments "returned to their muttons." Let 'em try it again, there's nothing like perseverance—and perhaps the next time they won't be so "sheep."
HOMBRE.

FROM ALBANY.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

Charters by the Wholesale—A New Police Bill—Committees in the Assembly, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1857.

The Senate session to-day was lacking in interest, though it was protracted to the latest hour consonant with legislative custom. The principal topic was afforded by the resolution declaring Sickles not entitled to a seat in the Senate. This question exhausted both the time and the patience of the Senate. The Senate ordered an evening session, in the hope that a solution of the question may be had at an early day.

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

The Select Committee appointed to visit all the charitable institutions in the State supported or assisted by the people, also the poorhouses and jails, reported this morning in favor of the passage of the bill of last session which provided for the establishment of two more lunatic asylums, one to be located south of Albany, and the other west of Utica. It names Robert B. Minturn, Robert Lansing and Wm. W. Campbell Commissioners for the purpose of selecting suitable sites. As soon as the sites are selected the Governor is to appoint three Commissioners to contract for the construction of the asylums, the last-mentioned Commissioners to give *bonds in $20,000 for the faithful performance* of their duty. $50,000 is appropriated to carry out the objects of the bill.

THE GLEN COVE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A bill was introduced which provides for extending the charter of this Company twenty years from the *first day of March next.*

SALT MANUFACTORIES.

Mr. Noxon brought in a bill which declares that, hereafter all vats, storehouses, and other erections in the County of Onondaga for the manufacture of salt by solar evaporation now built, or hereafter to be built, shall be considered, to all intents and purposes, the real, and not the personal, estate of the owners thereof.

A GOVERNOR'S MANSION.

Mr. Spencer had leave to introduce a bill which authorizes the Governor to appoint three Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to purchase a suitable site, as near the Capitol as possible, and thereon to erect a Governor's mansion. The bill appropriates for the ground and building $50,000.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The following amendment to Section 8 of the general Insurance Act of 1849 was introduced to-day, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

"But any surplus accumulation, over and above the capital stock of any such Company may be invested in, or loaned upon, the pledge of the public stock of any one of the United States, or the stock, bonds, or other evidence of debt of any institution incorporated under the laws of this State, except their own stock, provided that the current market value of such corporate stocks, bonds, or other evidence of debt, shall be at the time of the loan thereon at least ten per cent more than the sum loaned thereon."

THE NEW-YORK NURSERY.

A bill was introduced amending the charter of this Institution, by changing its name to the "New-York Nursery and Child's Hospital," and providing that the Hospital shall have power to hold and retain any property, lands, tenements or hereditaments heretofore or hereafter to be devised, or conveyed to the Trustees under the above name.

The Committee to which was referred the petition of the Great Western Railroad Company, asking for a modification of the law relative to foreign corporations doing business in this State, reported in favor of the passage of a bill under which said Company may file bonds (indorsed by residents of this State) for the payment of their debts, thereby relieving the Company from the annoyance of having their rolling stock attached by a creditor.

CHARTERS BY WHOLESALE.

There must be a charter factory of unlimited capacity somewhere down your way—else whence comes this daily supply? To-day, yesterday, the day before, and so on for any day during the session, we have one or more forms of charters. Is the end yet? I believe not. For it is understood here that Mayor Wood has one in embryo—that the Aldermen have a second, and the Councilmen a third—besides several in the care and custody of various eminent citizens, studious and observant in matters of City government. In numbers there is said to be wisdom—bless me, judged by this old saw, what a wise Charter we shall hatch out, if we put all these in one nest, and preserve all the chicklings that the process of incubation shall demonstrate hearty and valuable.

The last addition to the stock on hand was made this morning by Senator Petty, who proposes to mend up the present charter, in preference to making another out of whole cloth. It provides first, for a Board of Aldermen, one from each Ward, and, second, for a Board of Councilmen, which shall consist of fifteen members, the City to be divided into five Council Districts, and three Councilmen to be elected from each District—the Councilmen to be elected at the next coming election, then classified, and one Councilman to be elected in each District annually thereafter. The Aldermen to be elected annually. The Board of Aldermen is to originate all bills involving expenditure, but the power is given to the Council Board to amend or reject any bill thus originated. Regular meetings of each Board are to be held monthly. The municipal year to commence on the first day of July. The Mayor, by and with the consent of the Board of Council, to appoint the Comptroller, Corporation Counsel, Commissioner of Repairs, Street Commissioner, City Inspector, and a Resident Engineer and Commission, to constitute the Croton Aqueduct Board.

OUR POLICE SYSTEM

seems to be as defective and loose as the morals of a Congressman or the financial transactions of a Wall-street broker. I hope the Police will pardon the comparison, for I would not, willingly disparage that enlightened and ubiquitous corps. I judge by the numberless propositions looking to their reorganization, which are prevalent here, rather than by any knowledge of mine own. Senator Petty to-day submitted to the Senate the following bill, which, if enacted, he thinks will prove vastly advantageous to the body politic. I suspect, however, that it reënacts the fable of the frogs stoned by the boys. Though it may be advantageous to the people, it will be death to the present race of star-wearers.

Sec. 1. The Police Department of the City and County of New-York shall hereafter be under the control and management of a Board of Commissioners, to consist of four persons, who shall be named and styled the Commissioners of the Police Department of the City and County of New-York, all of the City and County of New-York, and constituted and appointed a Board of Commissioners of Police, for the establishment of rules and regulations of the Police Department of the City and County of New-York; and they shall have power to appoint a Chief of Police, and all officers, including clerks, policemen and others connected with the Department. The said Board shall, on the first Monday in June, 1857, succeed to all the powers and duties of the Board of Commissioners heretofore established; and on that day the terms of office of the present Chief and all officers and others connected with the Department shall expire; but this section shall not be construed to prevent the continuance in office of the present Chief, officers and others until their successors shall have been duly appointed.

Sec. 2. The terms of office of James S. Libby and William M. W[illegible], Police Commissioners, shall expire on the first Monday in June, 1857; the terms of office of Louis R. Glover and William R. [illegible] shall expire on the first Monday in June, 1858, and the terms of office of William D. [illegible] and Isaac Dayton shall expire on the first Monday in June, 1859; but nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the continuance in office of said Commissioners until their successors shall have been duly qualified.

Sec. 3. At the election for charter officers in the year 1859, and every year thereafter, there shall be elected, by the electors of the City of New-York, one Commissioner of Police, but no ballot shall be counted for said Commissioner which shall contain more than one name. Immediately after the County canvass of the votes, such Commissioner shall be declared duly elected, then it shall be the duty of the Mayor to appoint the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes to the one declared elected, and to forthwith file a certificate of such appointment in the County Clerk's office. Said Commissioners shall on the 1st day of June next ensuing the next election, succeed to all the powers and duties of Commissioners of Police; they shall hold their office for 3 years thereafter, and shall be severally paid the same salary as is provided for the Commissioners first named in this act. Any vacancy occurring by death, resignation or removal shall be filled by the Mayor, with the consent of the Common Council, for the balance of the unexpired term.

Sec. 4. The said Board of Commissioners shall, before entering on the duties of their office, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before an officer authorized to administer oaths, faithfully to perform the duties of their office, which oath shall be filed in the County Clerk's Office for said City and County; they shall organize, on the first Monday in June, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and shall select from their number a President, who shall continue as such for one year, and thereafter the President shall be chosen for the term of one year; they shall also appoint a Clerk, to hold his office during the pleasure of the Board, whose duty it shall be to attend all meetings of the Board, keep a record of its proceedings, and perform such other duties as shall be required by the Board. The Commissioners herein provided for shall severally receive for their services a salary of $[illegible] per annum, and the Clerk a salary of $2,000 per annum, which salary shall not be increased or diminished during their term of office; all orders, notices, appointments to or expulsions from the Department, shall be issued in the name of the President, and attested by the Clerk of the Board.

Sec. 5. Any person who shall willfully and corruptly make a false affidavit, oath or affirmation in any matter pertinent to a proceeding on trial pending before the Board of Commissioners of Police, or in regard to appointment or expulsion of any person to or from the Department shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of willful perjury.

Sec. 6. No Commissioner of Police, appointed under this act, shall hold any other office; and the acceptance of any other office shall be deemed a resignation of the office of Commissioner of Police.

Sec. 7. Every officer, policeman and doorman, appointed under this act, must be a citizen of the United States, of the State of New-York, and a resident of the City of New-York, and, previous to his appointment, shall present to the President of the Board of Commissioners of Police a certificate, signed by twenty-five reputable citizens, certifying that they have been personally acquainted with *the applicant for five years last past*, and that, during that time, such applicant has borne a *good character for* honesty, morality and sobriety. He must also present to the President a certificate of a surgeon, appointed by the Commissioners of Police, that he has professionally examined such applicant, and that he is a man of sound body and robust constitution, and is able to sustain the labors and exposures of a patrolman. The applicant must also establish, to the satisfaction of the Board, that he can read with ease and write legibly the English language, and that he understands the first four rules of arithmetic. All vacancies in any of said offices shall be filled in like manner; and all members of the Police Department, appointed under the provisions of this act, shall hold their offices for the term of six years, unless sooner removed for cause.

Sec. 8. The Board of Commissioners of Police shall be provided by the Common Council of the City of New-York with a room, in which they shall hold public sessions daily, except on Sundays and days usually observed as holidays, for transacting the duties devolving upon them; and, for the purpose of uniformity in their proceedings, they shall designate specific days for specific classes of duties. A majority of their number shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 9. The Mayor of the City of New-York shall continue to be the head of the Police Department, and may direct any or all of the police force to perform such duties as may be necessary for the preservation of the public peace, the prevention of crime, and the safety and protection of citizens and others. He shall have power forthwith to suspend from duty and pay, any officer or policemen for disobedience of orders, willful neglect of duty, or for disrespect. Upon every such suspension it shall be the duty of the Mayor, within ten days thereafter, to notify the Board of Commissioners of the fact, with the cause of such suspension, and said Board shall, as soon as practicable, proceed to investigate the case, and if the person so charged shall be found guilty, he shall be suspended or expelled from the Department at the discretion of the Board; but no person so expelled shall ever be eligible to reappointment.

Sec. 10. Section first of article three of the act entitled "An Act in relation to the Police Department of the City and County of New-York," passed April 13, 1853, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 11. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed, and all acts and parts of acts that do not conflict with this act, shall continue in full force and effect.

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The announcement of the Committees was the marked feature. I give them in full. So far as I have had an opportunity to judge, they have been carefully combined.

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Prendergast, Hogeboom, Sherman, Jones, Varnum.

Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Wakeman, Sherman, Tiffany, Sluyter, Hampton.

Canals—Messrs. Leavenworth, Loveland, Hastings, Clinton, Allen.

Railroads—Messrs. Hogeboom, Wakeman, W. M. Smith, F. Townsend, Rose.

Banks—Messrs. Van Allen, Richmond, Leavenworth, J. D. Dixon, Funk.

Insurance—Messrs. Pomeroy, Babcock, Ames, Woods, Mulligan.

Two-Third and Three-Fifth Bills—Messrs. Spencer, Wooster, B. R. Johnson, Irving, Grant.

Colleges, Academies and Common Schools—Messrs. Littlefield, Thatcher, George, Campbell, Mersereau.

Grievances—Messrs. Cameron, Baldwin, Dudley, Luckey, J. R. Dickson.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. H. Baker, Thatcher, Rees, Straight, Grant.

Petitions of Aliens—Messrs. Boies, B. Owen, T. Johnson, Evers, Sheban.

Erection and Division of Towns and Counties—Messrs. Beckwith, Hawes, Brooks, McFarland, Strait.

Claims—Messrs. Wooster, Purdy, Peck, Rose, Hanford.

Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties—Messrs. Harpending, Hyde, Halstead, J. D. Dixon, Bouck.

Medical Societies and Colleges—Messrs. Paul, W. M. Smith, Peck, Campbell, Bradford.

Charitable Institutions—Messrs. Puffer, Davis, S. J. Mott, Roberts, Carpenter.

Incorporation of Cities and Villages—Messrs. Van Valkenburgh, Pomeroy, Hollis, Varnum, John J. Reilly.

Manufacture of Salt—Messrs. Meads, Barhydt, Cady, Stickney, Mooney.

Trade and Manufactures—Messrs. Brooks, Rees, Rawson, Charlock, Whiting.

State Prisons—Messrs. Squire, Weeks, Perry, Lacey, Mahen.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Abbott, Atwater, J. S. Baker, Clinton, Schutt.

Militia and Public Defence—Messrs. J. J. Owen, Van Valkenburgh, Prendergast, Allen, F. Townsend.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Ketchum, McPherson, Peacock, Miller, Bouck.

Public Lands—Messrs. Crowley, Granger, Hutchinson, G. Mott, Roe.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Adams, Gould, S. Smith, Crowe, Kivien.

Charitable and Religious Societies—Messrs. Bell, Sommerville, Rhoades, Mahen, Kimmey.

Agriculture—Messrs. A. F. Dickinson, I. Townsend, Tifft, Kimmey, Dimmick.

Public Printing—Messrs. Staples, Clapp, Clark, Sutherland, James J. Reilly.

Expenditures Executive Department—Messrs. T. Johnson, Barhydt, S. Smith, Roberts, McFarland.

Expenditures of House—Messrs. Lacey, Dudley, Bishop, Irving, Westervelt.

Judiciary—Messrs. Foot, Wakeman, Spencer, Cox, B. R. Johnson, Scott, Sluyter.

Joint Library—Messrs. Hyde, Atwater, Rose.

Thompson, Bradford.

A MINIATURE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

By the adoption of a new Rule, another Standing Committee is added to the House. This will prove very advantageous, if it is fairly carried out. It takes the place of the Grinding Committee usually appointed towards the close of the session. The following is the Committee for this session:

Committee of Sixteen—1st Judicial District, Messrs. Glover and Dixon; 2d, Messrs. Ketchum and Jones; 3d, Messrs. Richmond and Van Allen; 4th, Messrs. Scott and Ingraham; 5th, Messrs. Sherman and Lewis; 6th, Messrs. Tallet and Berry; 7th, Messrs. Staples and J. J. Owen; 8th, Messrs. Adams and King.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

The following select Committees are appointed in compliance with the directions of the House:

Select Committee on Encroachments of Slavery—Messrs. Tallet, B. Owen, Harpending, Cameron, Gould, Rose, Woods.

Select Committee on Excise—Messrs. Foot, George, Lewis, Glover, Barhydt, Jones, G. Mott.

Select Committee on Census—Messrs. Babcock, Hastings, Peacock, Scott, Sutherland.

Select Committee on Criminal Code—Messrs. H. Baker, Foot, Hyde, Boies, Pomeroy, Sluyter, Grant.

Select Committee on the Cayuga and Seneca Canal—Messrs. B. Owen, Leavenworth, Ames, Foot and Peck.

ANOTHER POLICE BILL.

According to previous notice, Mr. Baker, of Montgomery, introduced a bill to regulate the Police Department of the City of New-York. Mr. Baker, as Chairman of the Select Committee, directed to inquire into the condition of the Police and Criminal Departments of the City, by the Legislature of 1855, had abundant opportunities to acquaint himself thoroughly with the detail of the Police Department. A knowledge of the practical intellect, which is the great characteristic of Mr. Baker, induces the belief that his bill will be found as nearly perfect as any which can be found. I briefly recapitulate its various provisions:

Art. 1, Sec. 1. Makes the department consist of the same officers as at present, and these now in office to continue until the 2d Monday in March, 1857. 2. Each Ward a Patrol District with a Station-house, a captain, first and second lieutenants, or two or more sergeants, and such number of policemen and doormen as shall be appointed to the District. 3. Chief and other officers to have same power now possessed by the Constables, except in civil matters. 4. States in general terms duties of officers and policemen. 5. Requires a badge to be worn prescribed by the Commissioners. 6. Captains to be Street Inspectors, Health Wardens and Dock Masters, and in the Twelfth Ward, Superintendents of Roads. 7. Sergeants, policemen and doormen shall obey orders received from the Chief, Captains and Lieutenants. 8. Punctual attendance is required to discharge the duties. 10. Doormen to keep station-houses clean and take [illegible] of them. 11. Police required to attend fires. 12. Policemen may be detailed to serve the process of the Criminal Courts.

Art. 2, Sec. 13. Provides that the Chief of Police shall be appointed by a Board of Commissioners. 2. He shall be the Head of the Department, subordinate to the Mayor. 3. He shall attend fires. 4. Also riots. 5. He shall direct the Police force to perform duties. 6. He shall be superintendent of cabmen, hackmen, &c. 7. The Commissioners shall appoint a clerk for the Chief. 8. Vacancies in the office of Chief to be filled as provided in Sec. 1, Art. 2. 9. All persons arrested shall be forthwith conducted before a magistrate.

Art. 3, Sec. 1. Simeon Draper, James Kelly, John W. Edmonds and Wm. [illegible] shall be the first Board of Commissioners, to succeed to the office of the present Board, on the third Monday in March, 1857, and on that day the term of office of the present Chief and all the officers shall expire. But they may be reappointed. (Provisions are then made for installing the officers.) At the general election of 1857, two Commissioners of Police shall be elected to succeed those named, and hold office for four years. The salary of Commissioners is fixed at $[illegible] for each per annum. *The Commissioners shall not hold any other office.* 7. Every officer and policeman must be a citizen of the United States, of the state and of the City. 8. Commissioners shall prescribe rules. 9. Chief and captains may suspend, and the same proceedings are required, but the *chief is required* to report monthly to the commissioners.

Art. 4, Section 1. Supervisors are to pay salaries of officers, through the comptroller. Officers and policemen must take oath of office. Presents and rewards to policemen or officers prohibited under penalty of removal. Houses of ill fame, gambling, &c., to be reported by captains, under penalty of removal for neglect or refusal.
LEO.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their usual weekly meeting in Worth-street, on Wednesday afternoon.

In the absence of the President, the Chair was occupied by Commissioner Morgan.

A very interesting set of annual tables was presented to the Board, drawn up by Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Castle Garden Dépôt. In a communication to the Board, accompanying these tables, Mr. Kennedy observes:

"Within the past year, 141,625 passengers have been landed in New-York, from 579 vessels, arriving from 21 different European ports, without an accident occurring in any case. It is gratifying to be able to believe that the pains taken by the Commissioners for the safety of these people, whether to shelter them from heat or cold, or to protect them from the fangs of the man-catchers, have been in the main duly appreciated. A few of these strangers, under the evil advice of agents sent to Europe, expressly for the purpose, have refused to receive the protection and *counsel placed at their disposal at the dépôt*, and have sallied forth with their effects immediately on landing, generally only to return again with complaints of imposition practiced, or of robberies committed, and in most cases, irremediable.

The recurrence of such cases would be easily prevented by more decided measures of protection being adopted at the several ports where they embark. Could foreign Governments be made to see the benefits that an entire extinction of the *booking* system would render to the emigrant, doubtless all of them would speedily follow the examples of the Governments of Hamburg and Bremen in making it a penal offence to solicit or book an emigrant for inland travel in a foreign land. * * * * The management of relief to destitute emigrants has been reduced, as Mr. Kennedy states, more or less to a system. He says:

"On the 22d of August last it was commenced; since which time 210 families have been aided in the sum of $2,097 25, while the redemptions on the same amount to 158 cases, and $1,456 25, leaving an indebtedness on the 1st inst. of 52 advances, and in the amount of $647."

The introduction of this feature as a legitimate portion of the operations of the landing dépôt will prove to be a benefit to the fund as well as to the parties assisted. Under the old system of landing passengers, nearly all the persons so helped would have gone into boarding-houses to await remittances from friends, which failing, in whole or in part, their effects would have been sacrificed to meet the expenses of subsistence, and after all had passed from them, and they had become penniless, and possibly debauched, would have been turned into the streets, a charge on the fund or on the ship.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Mr. Kennedy then proceeds to argue for the advantages of the present location as a landing dépôt. He recommends the adoption of measures for the prolongation of the expiring lease, and the enlargement of the premises, or of that portion destined for the *immediate unshipment of luggage*; also that a medicine chest be provided, to do away with the necessity of calling in medical aid from the neighborhood, and requiring the Medical Inspector to officiate in cases of sudden sickness.

	No. of Passengers.	Cash means.	Average cash per head.
Maine	149	$3,965 50	$26 96
New-Hampshire	177	2,772 81	15 66
Vermont	250	5,357 50	21 43
Massachusetts	6,494	162,966 28	25 08
Rhode Island	1,354	29,921 00	22 09
Connecticut	2,992	99,581 89	43 44
New-York	55,665	2,101,686 80	36 17
New-Jersey	2,342	205,490 66	91 12
Pennsylvania	11,749	694,785 48	59 13
Ohio	7,065	631,687 81	86 20
Indiana	1,388	150,184 72	108 20
Illinois	11,064	1,440,932 48	126 62
Michigan	3,306	331,077 88	100 44
Wisconsin	13,337	1,984,126 10	148 88
Iowa	2,3[illegible]0	342,583 75	148 94
California	778	167,606 95	215 43
Delaware	81	4,102 50	50 64
Maryland	1,164	60,794 29	52 15
Virginia	567	25,192 48	44 43
North Carolina	66	3,829 50	58 02
South Carolina	178	8,945 50	50 25
Georgia	47	9,307 00	194 61
Florida	12	667 20	55 56
Alabama	20	1,707 50	86 91
Louisiana	171	10,068 22	58 80
Texas	70	8,325 75	109 54
Arkansas	30	4,700 00	156 66
Missouri	1,064	109,122 19	102 55
Mississippi	14	1,360 00	96 57
Tennessee	178	11,316 50	63 51
Kentucky	460	25,317 75	55 06
District of Columbia	407	34,691 59	85 23
Kansas	11	3,268 00	296 91
Nebraska	2	300 00	150 00
Minnesota	427	56,048 00	131 24
New-Mexico	....	....	....
Utah	1,579	33,006 23	23 63
Oregon	....	....	....
Washington	....	....	....
Canada	8,526	652,328 00	76 51
New-Brunswick	....	....	....
Nova Scotia	2	15 00	7 50
West Indies	11	1,107 00	100 63
South America	30	1,722 50	57 41
Mexico	12	1,337 56	110 63
Central America	....	....	....
Australia	1	20 00	20 00
Uncertain	2,118	120,979 98	57 25
Unknown	4,187	....	....
Total	141,625	$9,642,104 00	av'ge. $68 08

Number of Emigrant passengers arriving each month, with their total cash means—in 1856.

Months.	Passengers.	Cash means.
January	1,074	$38,155 84
February	2,239	108,947 14
March	5,707	237,895 11
April	7,083	521,566 06
May	19,995	1,875,953 11
June	19,539	758,944 24
July	16,292	773,802 14
August	16,295	1,385,782 32
September	14,435	1,132,994 04
October	16,765	1,524,837 00
November	17,898	1,127,103 00
December	4,378	270,104 00
Total	141,626	$9,642,104 00

The annexed is the usual

Weekly Statement.

Number of emigrants arrived to Jan. 7, 1857		3,288
Number of emigrants since to Jan. 14, 1857		60
Total		3,348
To same date in 1856		1,296
	1857.	1856.
Number of inmates in institutions at Ward's Island	1,532	2,040
Number in Marine Hospital	121	131
Total	1,653	2,171
Overdraft January 1, 1857		$9,209 75
Receipts to January 7, 1857	3,568	
Receipts since to January 14, 1857, for commutation of alien passengers	2,396—5,963 00	
Total		$3,244 75
Sundry expenses paid January 7, 1857		5,753 22
Overdraft		$8,997 97

The Last North American Convention.

A Convention of the American Party was held at Syracuse on the 30th December last, in pursuance of a call of the President of the State Council, for the purpose of considering measures for forming a more perfect organization and union of all parties concurring in principle.

The Convention had under consideration informal communications from parties attached to the Republican and American organizations in the State, and without any definite action in relation to the propositions contained in them, appointed an Executive Committee of eight, and also adopted and ordered the publication of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Party styling itself Democratic, which has possession of the Government of the United States, has achieved its success by combining the forces of the propagandists of Slavery with the foreign Roman Catholic element among naturalized citizens and aliens, and by a widely extended system of fraudulent voting.

Resolved, That the deliverance and future security of our country from the evils of agitation for the extension of Slavery, political sectarianism, and fraudulent elections, require the cordial union of all parties opposed to the pretended Democracy, and all patriotic American citizens against the combination of forces and practices so dangerous to the public welfare and tranquillity.

Resolved, That the policy and wisdom of the Missouri Compromise have been emphatically demonstrated by the disorders and outrages which have followed its repeal, and the public tranquillity, as well as the obligations of good faith, require a practical return and honest adherence to the provisions of the said Compromise.

Resolved, That in this view we adopt and reaffirm the Binghamton Platform of 1855.

Resolved, That in the progress of Democratic principles [illegible] should be extended to the [illegible] and that in each State there should be [illegible] the elective franchise [illegible] of the United States, so that all [illegible] to the [illegible] of any State Legislature or Congress of Electors.

Resolved, That for the greater harmony of our institutions, for the more equitable adjustment of public burdens and responsibilities, and to place the public security on a firmer basis of patriotism, the elective franchise ought to be extended to American-born citizens after thirty an age as that at which they are required to bear arms for the public defence.

The Affair at the Catholic Asylum at Vincennes, Ind.

From the Vincennes (Ind.) Gazette, Jan. [illegible].

An interesting habeas corpus case is set to come up before Judge [illegible] to-day. The facts involved are, as we learn, about these: A man and his wife, residents of Cleveland, Ohio, by the name of Crawford, separated from each other about [illegible]. They had three children. The [illegible] after five days watching, succeeded in stealing the children from her. Upon getting possession of [them] the father placed them in a Catholic school, [illegible] and prohibited all communication between the mother and her children. The children remained there about two months, when the father brought them to this city and placed them in a Catholic Asylum [illegible]. The father came with a letter of introduction [and] recommendation from the Bishop of the diocese of Cleveland to the Bishop of Vincennes. The mother, learning her children had been removed, [illegible] set out in search of them, and for ten long months sought them in various parts of the country.

At Logansport, Ind., she learned that they had been brought to this place, whither she hastened. On Wednesday last she visited the asylum. With what emotions of heart, anxiety of soul [illegible] building, can be better imagined than described. Many of the children were employed, but little ones [illegible] were not on the play-ground. One of the little fellows attracted her attention so [illegible]. Upon going in she saw one she thought might be her own babe. But among so many children, and in such an excited state of mind, she was almost ready to distrust herself. She inquired the name of the little cherub. "Willie Crawford," answered one of the pupils. The mother needed no further evidence. She sprung to the child, a bright little fellow of about two years and a half, and darted from the room and ran away with her darling. Some of the attendants in hot pursuit, overtook the mother, and was about to take the child from her, when some person on the street interfered in the mother's behalf. She then applied to an attorney and procured a writ of habeas corpus for the children, and they are now in the custody of the Sheriff, and the trial is set for to-day.

The lady is intelligent, and seems to be an accomplished woman. She is of the same religious persuasion as her husband, though not at this time an active member of the Church. The children resemble her very much in features. They are aged respectively, six, four and two and a half years, and manifest much affection for their mother.

Under this statute the father has a right to the custody of the children, unless they are very small, where there is incompetency in the mother to take care of her offspring. But in this case it would seem both cruel and unnatural to deprive the mother of her family, as the order of the father would indicate is desired to do; and we are glad to learn, the Bishop here, who has charge of the institution, will not oppose the return of the children to their mother. We think this course is dictated by a popular sense of the relation sustained by mother and child, and we know it will be sustained by the community.

LETTER FROM BISHOP ST. PALAIS.

To the Editor of the Vincennes Gazette:

As some little excitement has been created in our city by the stories of a stranger who came on Wednesday, to claim three children placed by their father under my care, you will, I trust, do me the favor of publishing the following facts:

On the 17th of June last, Mr. Crawford, known in Logansport, in this State, where he resides, as a sober, honest and industrious mechanic, brought his three children, two boys and a girl, to Vincennes and requested me to take them in the Asylum, under condition of paying ninety dollars a year for the support of the three. His object, he said, was to remove them from the influence of a wretched mother, whom he represented to me as an unfaithful wife and a prostitute. The children were received. In September, he came to see them, paid some portion of the amount agreed upon, gave instructions not to let any stranger see the children; and the same instructions were renewed in a letter dated Dec. 22.

On Wednesday last, early in the morning a lady, accompanied by a gentleman in this place, presented herself to the Superioress of the Girls' Asylum, and was introduced as a stranger who desired to visit the institution and see the children. On being informed [illegible] account of the importunity of the hour, she said that she was the mother of one of the children, and that she wanted to see her daughter. The prohibition of the father was given as a plea for refusal, and she was told by me that nothing but a legal injunction would compel me to violate my trust. She procured a writ of habeas corpus, and the writ was no sooner issued than she went to the Boys' Asylum, and, aided by some officious gentlemen and the clamors of some of the neighbors, she succeeded in taking, by violence, one of the children. The other two, under [illegible], were placed under the protection of the Sheriff. Mr. Anthis, who can tell what illegal attempts and suggestions were resorted to in order to procure the violent delivery of the children. Mr. Crawford has been written for, and when the investigation is made before the proper authority, some of our fellow-citizens will probably regret the chivalrous part they have played in the affair. As for myself, I shall have done my duty, and I freely leave the responsibility of the decision to those who are authorized by law to give it.

Yours, truly,
MAURICE DE ST. PALAIS, Bp. of Vin.

The Murder of the Shive Family by the Indians, in Florida.

From the Ancient City.

Colonel Douglas Dummitt, Inspector of the Customs at Smyrna, arrived here on Monday last, and brings the intelligence of the murder of Mr. Shive, his wife and two children, by the Indians. Mr. Shive resided on Mosquito South Lagoon, about [illegible] miles *south of the settlement at Smyrna, and had but lately* moved there from Philadelphia, for the purpose of cultivating an orange grove. Two young men, sons of Mr. Sheldon, of Smyrna, having been up the Lagoon, as far as Turtle Mound, on a hunting excursion, on account of the high wind, on Tuesday, the [illegible], put into the shore at Mr. Shive's place for the purpose of remaining during the night. On nearing the landing they discovered the body of Mrs. Shive and one of the children; they immediately put off from the landing, and crossed the Lagoon to the residence of Colonel Dummitt, informing them of their discovery.

The next day Col. Dummitt, with the two Mr. Loudes, who were his neighbors, and several others visited the premises, and buried the bodies found. From all that can be known, it is supposed the Indians, on the 20th, (the same day [illegible] before they attacked Lieut. Hartsuff,) approached the house from the west, and killed Mr. Shive by two rifle balls, which struck him in the face, while at work some two hundred yards from the house; it is supposed that Mrs. Shive, and the child that was found with her, taking the alarm, ran to the river, to escape by boat, *but were both shot before reaching it*, the boat being in shoal water some distance from the *beach*; it is believed, that when the Indians killed Mr. Shive, they immediately repaired to the dwelling, and then taking the gun of Mr. Shive, found there *loaded with buck shot, discharged it at the child*, in the water, as its body indicated it was killed by such *shooting*; Mrs. Shive was killed by two rifle balls in the neck and head. One of the children of Mr. Shive was a cripple, and without doubt was left in the house, in the excitement of so sudden an attack in the house; this child has not been found, and there can be but little doubt these inhuman savages burned it with the building; everything on the premises that was not carried off was destroyed by fire. When shall we be rid of these devils incarnate?

The Burning to Death of Three Men in Nashua.—The Manchester *American* has the following additional particulars of the burning to death of three men in the lock-up of the City Hall, Nashua, N. H.:

About 6 o'clock a smoke was discovered issuing from the windows of the City lobby, under the City Hall building. In the lobby were confined three men—two Irishmen and one American. The night watch had gone home, and the keys to the lobby were not to be found. At length the doors were broken open, and an entrance effected. Hon. Josephus Baldwin, ex-Mayor of the city, and others rushed in and brought out the bodies of the men. They were dead, and were horribly burned, being so much disfigured that it was impossible to recognize them by their faces.

The names of the two Irishmen were Thos. Sullivan and John Hudine. The name of the American was William Saunders. Saunders was a Police officer who was addicted to intemperance, and being found drunk by his brother Policemen, was thrust into the lobby!

The origin of the fire is uncertain. It may have taken from the pipes of those confined, or may have been set by Saunders in the hope to burn away the door and escape. Saunders was a desperate fellow when excited, and people think that he would rather burn to death than be brought before the Police Court.

A Legion of Thieves in Baltimore.—For two or three weeks past scarcely a night has passed that robberies of greater or less magnitude have not been committed in this city, but the probability is that they are few compared to what is yet to be [illegible]. There are already plenty of thieves who reside in the city, but we learn that on Saturday there was an acquisition of upwards of fifty from Philadelphia and New-York, who were driven from those cities by the police. From what we can learn they started from New-York, and stopped for a time in Philadelphia, where nine of the gang were arrested and sent to the Penitentiary, and the remainder thought it prudent to come on to Baltimore. Among them are said to be some of the most expert burglars of New-York, and they have come to this city for the purpose of reaping a rich harvest. Heretofore the robberies have been confined principally to the smaller stores, but this band of depredators will look for larger and more valuable game, and will doubtless attack some of the largest establishments in the city. Every one should make their premises as secure as possible, and be prepared to give them a warm reception. The High Constable is aware of their presence in the city, and will leave nothing undone to foil the object of their visit.—*American.*

Composition of a Cabinet.

It was thirty years ago—the last days of the latter Presidential term of WASHINGTON. There were important questions before the country; the northwestern Indians were troublesome; France was ill-disposed; our relations with Mr. WILLIAM PITT required adjustment. The President had voluminous cares upon him; diplomatic, domestic, military. How to provide for these several exigencies; how to instruct the Envoys at St. James and the Hotel de Ville; how to dispose of the army the more surely to prevent insurrection, and curb the savages; how to arm against the contingency of a conflict with the French Directory; these were among the little responsibilities that devolved upon the Executive head, without, as in these better times, there being half a dozen highly responsable and responsible Cabinet officers to share them. In those days there was no Cabinet. There were no meetings at the Presidential lodgings for the discussion of political topics. When facts or counsel were wanted, a note with the President's compliments, desired Mr. PICKERING to transmit his written views of the French imbroglio, with the data they rested on; or Mr. MCHENRY to state the disposition of the troops, or the station of this or that frigate; Mr. WOLCOTT to supply a Treasury balance sheet; General LEE to explain a legal difficulty. With these documents before him the President decided upon his line of action; and having determined it, it was the business of the Secretary of State to make known the Executive will to the several Departments. The heads of those Departments were, in fact, mere mecanical and responsible agents of the Executive Power as created by the Constitution. How much more elevated the dignity and important the functions of that power then than now, can be most easily gathered from a reference to the incident of matters now-a-days.

But we have changed all that. The President is no longer, save in form, the executive of the Government. The people, who elect the electors who elect him, await with anxiety the appointment of what is now known as a Cabinet, before they can conjecture who is really to govern them. The head of a department has come to be regarded as a coordinate rather than subordinate of the chief. There are cabinet councils, where the President is now and again voted down by what are mistakenly termed his constitutional advisers. We may peep in at one of these White House conferences. The President has arrived first: he stands with a tooth-pick in his mouth, his hands behind him, spreading his coat-tails to the genial warmth of the fire. The Secretary-at-War is thrown back in his chair yonder, exhaling the fumes of a recently-annexed Cuba cigar; his boots on the table, and in his hands the last number of the New-Orleans *Delta*. At the other end of the table is the indefatigable Attorney-General, dashing off a letter to his agent on State-street, touching the investment of that last remittance in safe ten per cent. stocks. The Secretary of State is behind time; touching up, perhaps, a masterly dispatch, which shall show European diplomatists how far they and their ideas are behind the age. He proposes, as a necessary formality, to submit his paper to the present meeting of the cabinet. They of the Navy, the Interior, and the Post-Office, are not expected to-day; they are absent on leave. The slow and imperturbable Foreign Secretary comes at last; the debate yesterday in the Senate or House, the leader in the *Union*, the gossip of lobby and hotel, form the first topics of discussion; then a half-dozen removals and appointments are discussed; a few private letters from partisan friends at a distance are produced, read, and the interests of the party generally looked after; and then, as at last the hour for dinner approaches, the affairs of the nation are introduced and rapidly dispatched—the Presidential voice only becoming influential should there be a tie between his Secretaries. He is, at best, but one of a half dozen gentlemen who have everything their own way—gentlemen without constitutional recognition, and neither chosen by the people, nor removable at the popular will, nor in any way responsible to Congress or the nation. The Cabinet-meeting is a party caucus; the Chief Magistrate, in its discussions, commands not even formal respect; he is on the same plane with the rest. The worth of a Presidential election, where the candidates are not men too dignified and respect-worthy to be sunk into such easy fellowship with their subordinates, is much less than popular vanity has any conception of.

Is Mr. BUCHANAN such a man? Will he continue to use his Cabinet, since there is such a thing, as an advisory body solely—in no case sacrificing his own judgment, to the dictation of a domineering majority? Were we able to think so, the mystery as to the composition of the Cabinet would be of little importance. The history of the Ostend Conference is, however, suggestive of a thousand fears; for the only alternative of believing Mr. BUCHANAN to have been, at the outset of that discussion, an out-and-out *filibustier*, is to believe that he yielded his better sense to the dictates of those about him there—a conviction that really dampens the hope of his independence in the Presidential Chair. We must wait patiently, by the light we have it may, and judge him fairly. The date is short.

No Reciprocity.—Our citizens will be deprived of the opportunity of returning the acts of courtesy which Captain HARTSTENE and his officers have received in England, as it will be seen by our dispatch from Washington, that the Resolution to pay no bills drawn upon them by Captain HARTSTENE, or Commander PAULDING, and which Resolution was passed in the Senate, by a large majority, and which Resolution is said to have been taken as a direct rebuke to accept the offer of the British Government to send them home in a national vessel, and they will return in the steamer *Washington* from Southampton.

The Senatorial Election in Pennsylvania.

There seems to be a disposition, on the part of the defeated majority in the Pennsylvania Legislature, to kick violently against the result of the recent election for United States Senator. It will probably be of little avail, and we doubt not that Hon. SIMON CAMERON will take the place of Mr. BROOMHEAD, undisturbedly, for the next six years. It cannot be questioned, moreover, that the Democratic Party—not of Pennsylvania only, but *as a whole*—have experienced a signal and unequivocal disappointment, in the return of a Republican Senator, under such circumstances as have transpired, within the past week, at Harrisburg. The howlings and yellings of FORNEY, himself, are of small account; nor is the prolonged defiant whine of the *Pennsylvanian* to be taken into serious consideration for a moment. The important fact is, that precisely where the Democracy gathered, in October and November last, its greenest laurels, it has now been triumphed over. Under the eyes of the Chief Magistrate elect of the people, and in spite of a clear working Democratic majority in the Legislature of his own State, his supposed policy has been stale-mated, from causes which it is the more important to analyze, as a clear understanding of them will show that many similar shoals and quicksands threaten the popularity and success of the incoming Administration.

It is the received belief, at the present moment, not only in the Northern States, but also throughout the Union, that Mr. BUCHANAN purposes, in his inmost soul, to be, during the next four years, the medium and exponent of a high-minded national policy. The old adage declares that "A new broom sweeps clean," and friends and enemies may eventually be disappointed. It none the less, however, behooves all parties to hope for the best, and not to anticipate the worst. By no means vague intimations have been thrown out, coupled, too, with threats to the extreme Southern party, that Kansas must and shall be admitted as a Free-State, provided the majority of the people of that Territory desire the exclusion of Slavery. No border-ruffianism, it is said, will be tolerated.

Does not the defeat of Mr. FORNEY teach a bitter lesson, by which it were discreet for Mr. BUCHANAN to profit? Has not the fatal poison of cliquedom-obstruction already infected the atmosphere which surrounds Wheatland? True or false, "it is said" that such has been the case. We do not care to pass judgment where accounts essentially differ; but "*it is said*" that the better judgment of Mr. BUCHANAN was overcome by the influences brought to bear upon him by FORNEY; that letters were written from the Merchants' Hotel, requesting Senators and Assemblymen to cast their votes in favor of the wire-puller of the *Pennsylvanian*, the briber of the national Know-Nothings, and the astute ex-lobbyer at Washington; and that, without these, the Democratic caucus would never have dared to nominate so questionably reputable a political trader, and so narrow-minded, unpopular and corrupt a man. The result is published to the world. Eleven Democrats in the joint Convention, also rejected FORNEY's caucus nomination. Not even the despotism of Democratic organization, nor fear of future political annihilation, could control their consciences sufficiently to induce them to sustain such a man. If all reports are true, "they tried to, but couldn't;" and, compelled to choose between ignoring the interests of their party, and standing before the world dishonored, they preferred the former alternative.

The defeat of FORNEY may make one of two impressions upon the mind of the President elect. He may consider him a martyr to his faithfulness, and therefore feel bound to raise him all the higher because he has fallen so low; or he may feel that Buchananism is not Forneyism; that the popularity of the one cannot change the unpopularity of the other; and he may resent, as the greatest injury he could have suffered, the check which PITT, FORNEY, WESTCOTT, VANDYKE, SICKLES and others have thus early brought upon him. As outsiders and disinterested observers, we cannot but feel that the latter judgment would be the wiser. Mr. FORNEY, as it seems to us, has been flung back into Mr. BUCHANAN's face, by his own party, with scorn and disgust. He is not, as yet, perhaps, to be censured; but he will be censured, if he perseveres in maintaining men whom the community and his better judgment repudiate. Let the President elect do or say what he will, he cannot afford to forget that every one is judged "by the company he keeps," and if he selects for his advisers those who crowd his doors most obsequiously, and thrust themselves upon him most importunately, he will fall into the worst error of his predecessor, and be judged by the country far differently from what he has a right to expect.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Cunard steamship *Emes*, which arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, brought two days later news from Paris and Havre. We learn that the ministers of the various European Powers, and of the United States, had assembled in Berne to devise means for a reconciliation between Switzerland and Prussia. Their project was to demand from the Federal Council the immediate release of the Royalist prisoners, on condition that the Governments represented by the ministers present should apply together to the King of Prussia to obtain, as the basis of future negotiations, his engagement to renounce the sovereignty of Neufchatel. This project failed, because some of the ministers did not consider themselves authorized by their Governments to act: and, particularly, because the Austrian Minister did not think that the Minister of the United States could take part in affairs that concerned exclusively the States of Europe. Other negotiations were in active operation, and a reconciliation between Prussia and the Helvetic Confederation was not considered an impossible or even an improbable event. The *Constitutionnel* announces that the Congress of Paris would assemble on Monday, the 29th of December, but this statement does not appear to have been made on authority. The Conferences, according to other journals, were not likely to meet until after the holidays. Another *ultimatum* has been sent to the Shah by the British Government, and its tone is said to be more menacing than the previous one. We give the rumors of warlike conditions elsewhere. They are even more stringent than those originally demanded.

THE SEASON OF FESTIVALS.—It is one of the most cheering evidences of the general prosperity of our people, that at this usually dull season of the year every possible occasion is seized upon that will afford a decent pretext for getting up a ball, a dinner, or a festival of some kind; and, when there is no excuse for a splendid merry-making, youth and beauty will even consent to dance for the benefit of the poor. These genial festivals are not confined to New-York, though, perhaps, they are more abundant here than elsewhere. A few weeks since, the crockery dealers of Baltimore entertained their brethren of Philadelphia to a magnificent dinner; and last night the hardware dealers of New-York entertained themselves to a splendid banquet at the Astor House, where they not only talked knives and forks, but used these implements of social life with great gusto. The toasts and speeches, as a matter of course, were full of earnest irony.

On Wednesday night, the "Sons of Connecticut" in Boston had a merry-making at the Revere House, where, judging from the reports of the festival, the blue laws were most scandalously outraged.

The "poor ball" at the Academy of Music, in Fourteenth-street, last night, was a brilliant affair, notwithstanding the coldness of the weather. On every hand we hear of "revelry by night," and joyous gatherings.

The expected arrival of the British frigate *Retribution*, with Captain HARTSTENE and his crew, furnished a favorable opportunity for a series of splendid entertainments, which would have been something more than mere merry-makings and excuses for dissipation. They would have partaken of a national character, and been entered into with the heartiest feelings of good will as testimonials of a friendly nature towards our British cousins. The most extensive preparations had been made for giving the officers of the *Retribution* a reception worthy our own country, and the people of which they would be the representatives. But, unfortunately, these anticipated festivals have been nipped in the bud, and been brought to an untimely end by the announcement that Captain HARTSTENE had declined the generous offers of the British Government, and would return home in a private ship from Southampton. But the spirit of the people has been shown in the preparations made to receive our expected visitors, and the effect will be all the same as though they came.

Yet it is to be regretted that so many demonstrations from various classes of our citizens, official and private, could not have been permitted to amount to something more than a mere disposition to do a generous act. The season was propitious, and there can be no doubt that a brilliant succession of hospitable entertainments would have resulted from the arrival of our anticipated visitors. The officers of the Navy on this station had made the most extensive arrangements for a ball and banquet of unexampled magnificence at the Navy Yard at the Wallabout; the Corporation had made the necessary preliminary arrangements for preserving the hospitable character of the City on the occasion, the Chamber of Commerce which has rarely entered into the spirit of a movement of this nature had already made a preliminary move in the right direction, and other public bodies were preparing to follow the example. There is nothing so contagious as jollity and generosity, and the City would have been all alive with festivals, if the change in the programme had not taken place.

But, the public ought not to be deprived of the opportunity to spend some of its superfluous money in a grand entertainment which will answer the double purpose of affording enjoyment to them who participate in it, while it results in good to others. The poor we have with us always, and since we cannot spend our money in entertaining the officers of the *Retribution*, why cannot some benevolent-minded committee-men who have nothing better to do, project a grand festival for the benefit of some of our popular public charities.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. SEWARD reported from the Committee on Commerce a bill for the protection of steamboats from damage or destruction by fire. It provides the method of constructing the engine and fire-rooms, and is to go into effect one year after its passage. The Senate again discussed the bill for the settlement of the accounts of Revolutionary officers, but came to no conclusion.

In the House a memorial was presented from ship-owners, merchants and pilots of this City, recommending the passage of ROGERS' Marine Signal bill. The Senate bill relative to foreign coins, fixing their value at the Federal offices, was passed with amendments. The difficulty between Messrs. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, and RUST, was amicably adjusted. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, and political speeches were made by Messrs. KEITT, of South Carolina, and BLISS, of Ohio. Mr. KEITT, so far from regarding the Slavery agitation as being quieted by the election of Mr. BUCHANAN, thought that the tendency of affairs was still more towards the formation of geographical parties, and a dissolution of the Union; but he believed the South abundantly able to take care of herself, and avowed it to be her policy to extend her institutions into adjoining countries, the Governments of which are falling, and the people of which are degenerating into mongrelism.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Several petitions were presented in the State Senate yesterday for a Prohibitory Law. A memorial from the Trustees of the Consumption Hospital asked an appropriation of $80,000. Notice was given of a bill to regulate the building of party walls in this City. Bills were introduced—to place Savings Banks under the supervision of the Bank Superintendent, to amend the School Law of Brooklyn, and to authorize divorce in cases of desertion or brutal treatment. The Barr and Sickles case again occupied the attention of the Senate.

In the Assembly, petitions were presented—from the medical men of New-York, asking the establishment of a national vaccine institution, and from the Veterans of 1812, asking for relief. Last year's Appropriation bill was ordered to a third reading. Notice was given of bills—to amend the Registry law of this City, to amend the Brooklyn Consolidation act, to abolish the office of Railroad Commissioner, and to authorize consolidation of manufacturing Companies. Bills were introduced to enable the Staten Island Railroad Company to own and run ferry-boats, and to incorporate the Fire Department in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. A resolution was adopted, calling for information from Railroad Companies as to the propriety of abolishing the office of Railroad Commissioner.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.—The telegraphic dispatch which we publish from the Southwest Pass was received last night by Messrs. C. MORGAN & Co., of this City, from their agents in New-Orleans. By this account, the position of General WALKER would appear to be more desperate than it has yet been since he landed in Nicaragua. The Costa Ricans are under the protection of the English naval forces, and all communication between WALKER and the Atlantic has been cut off. Though his army are represented to be in good condition and confident of success, yet it must be remembered that this state of things existed before it was known that the English fleet had taken the Costa Ricans under their protection. The dispatch is somewhat confused, as, indeed, dispatches from that quarter are apt to be, but it seems pretty certain that affairs are rapidly coming to a crisis, and that WALKER will find himself in a very uncomfortable position unless our Government should interfere to extricate him from his difficulty, and of this there is very little probability. It is hardly probable that the British forces would proceed to such extremities without our own Government being apprised of their intentions.

A LIVELY TIME AMONG THE DEAD-HEADS.—The "Press" of Milwaukee are having a very lively time of it in asserting their right to free rides on the railroads. The Milwaukee and Mississippi road having resolved to give no more free passes to the Press, the dead-heads have resented the affront put upon their dignity in a very novel and bold manner. All the papers have had a meeting, and, with one exception, have signed a string of indignant resolutions protesting against an infringement of their dearest privileges, and retaliated by resolving that they would make the railroads pay for all the advertising they may want done hereafter. This is just what they should do, and if they have not done it heretofore, it shows how little the Press of Milwaukee have understood their business. But one of the arguments made use of by the Milwaukee Press in favor of the dead-head system is as ingenious as it is new. They say that as the Post-Office carries the exchange papers of the Press free, therefore, the railroads should carry editors free. If the railroads were all owned by the Post-Office department there might be some force in this argument, but as they have nothing more to do with them than to pay roundly for using them, the analogy does not strike us with as much force. If both the railroads and the Press pay us they go, in their dealings with each other, they would both be the gainers.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Grand Contemplated Ball of U. S. Naval Officers spoiled by Minister Dallas—Description of Hall—Decorations, &c.—Feelings of Disappointment at the Navy Yard—The Niagara's Engines, &c.

The largest share of the pleasures of this life is said by some to consist in anticipation more than in fruition; be this as it may, an indefinable amount of expected gratification has been spoiled by the dispatches from Washington, received at the Navy Yard yesterday morning, announcing that Minister DALLAS had decided *not to accept* the offer of the Queen of Great Britain, to send home the Commander and officers of the *Resolute* on board of the *Retribution*. Had a bombshell fallen through the roof of the Naval Lyceum it could hardly have caused more excitement and commotion among the Naval officers than did the explosion which followed the announcement from Washington, already referred to. The disappointment one feels when a great pleasure is interrupted by some sudden, unforeseen casualty seemed to possess the mind of every officer, from the Commodore down; and more particularly was it felt by the wives of the Naval officers and their lady friends, who had entered with uncommon enthusiasm into every detail of the arrangements for the forthcoming ball, and other festivities, to be given in honor of the officers of the *Retribution*.

The room selected for giving the ball is the new building just erected for the timber-shed and mould-loft, at the lower end of the yard, built of brick, 200 feet long, 60 feet wide, and two stories high; the loft, where the festivities were to be celebrated, being entered by a graceful flight of steps, and being about 16 feet from floor to ceiling. Before entering the building proper, you pass through an arbor of evergreens, arched over, 50 feet in length, with a nicely laid floor, suspended from the roof of which are two chandeliers, to be lighted with gas, the sides being ornamented by red, white and blue bunting. On ascending the elegantly-carpeted staircase, you enter upon the left the reception-room, about thirty feet square, the floor of which is covered with tapestry carpeting of richly ornamented patterns, supplied with elegant mirrors, sofas, tête-à-têtes, &c., and the walls and ceiling festooned with the blended flags of England and America. On the right are fine portraits of Queen VICTORIA and Prince ALBERT, and on the left of the large mirror, of the President of the United States. Upon the wall are gas jets of beautiful design.

Behind this, and also upon the opposite side, at the West end of the Hall, are the ladies' dressing-rooms, fitted with every appendage and comfort usual to such apartments. Facing to the eastward, the long hall, by an optical illusion, is thrown into an immense long-drawn vista, and you seem to be standing at the entrance of a magnificent saloon, at least a half-mile in length. The ceiling is painted in spotless white, glittering with silver stars; either wing on the line of the girders being curtained fifteen feet toward the centre, and upward to the roof, with variegated bunting, leaving a space of thirty feet in the centre, which is arched up with the same material; the centre of each girder bearing a shield, with Roman swords and other devices ingeniously concealing the joints and defects of the wood-work; the floor, which represents the narrow planks of a ship's deck, is as white as the damask slipper that will tread so lightly upon its surface; each alternate window is festooned with the inevitable red, white and blue, and the other windows are each encircled with a variegated border of blue and gold, with panels between bearing the portraits of some illustrious Arctic discoverers. Through the centre, and hanging from the vaulted ceiling, equi-distant, are two elegant chandeliers of exquisite beauty of workmanship, and from the sides project two hundred gas jets of *fleur-de-lis* and other designs.

The orchestra is midway of the saloon, upon the right, raised five feet from the floor, of an inverted curve, sixty feet in length, and by an artistic arrangement appears to be supported upon the points of a thousand bayonets, which reflect a dazzling light from their polished surfaces. It is intended to contain Dodworth's Band with forty pieces. At the farther end of the Hall is suspended a curtain, composed of the blended flags of the two nations, attached to a ship's yard in the form of a mainsail just dropped from the buntlines. This curtain separates you from the supper-room, which is sixty feet square. This is so arranged with clewlines and buntlines as to be drawn up instantaneously, at a signal from the Master of the Ceremonies, when the supper-room, with its sumptuously-spread tables, is displayed to the illustrious guests. Hanging upon the rear wall is a painting, 16x11 feet, of the battle of Trafalgar; the sides are covered with evergreens, among the branches of which artificial birds almost sing to you from their

Trial of the Niagara's Engines.

AS appointed, the Engineer-in-Chief of the naval Department, Mr. DANIEL B. MARTIN, was present yesterday to inspect the working of these new engines. Among other personages we also observed Captain HUDSON, 1st Lieut. PENNOCK, Chief Engineer GAY, ZILVER, SEWALL, Mr. MERRICK, builder of the engines of the *Wabash*; Mr. WALKER, engineer of the steam-battery building at Hoboken; Capt. BAILEY and Lieut. FRAILEY. Steam was applied about 12 o'clock, the guage marking 12 lbs., and, as in the first experiment, they commenced, continued, and ended their operations to the entire satisfaction of the spectators. The Engineer-in-chief expressed himself fully satisfied with their performances. The highest average steam was 7 lbs., during which 30 and 31 revolutions were attained; the vacuum gauge 27°, temperature of hot well 75°. The engines are of 8 feet stroke, with double piston rods; steam cylinder 73 inches diameter of bore; steam admitted into cylinder at 21 inches of the stroke. These engines are of the same size and power as those of the *Wabash*, but an additional or third engine gives the *Niagara* one-third more power. The trial of the engines of the steam-frigate *Colorado* takes place at Norfolk next week. The chief engineer of the *Niagara* was erroneously printed W. H. MITCHELL in our previous report. It is WM. E. EVERETT. It will be several weeks before she makes her trial trip, the iron work of the ship being considerably behind.

The *Falmouth* will not sail on Saturday as contemplated, as the ice prevents them from obtaining their powder from Ellis' Island. She has been ready for a week.

The *Arctic* is out of dock, and the blocks are being laid for the *Wabash*, which will go in probably on Saturday or Monday.

The Charity Ball at the Academy.

Charity and Fashion went together to the Academy of Music last evening, exchanged compliments with great apparent heartiness, embraced each other cordially, and through a whole evening cultivated the most friendly relations, fashion none the worse, and charity a great deal better, in consequence of the event. The Promenade Concert and Ball, projected by certain charitable ladies and gentlemen in aid of the "Nursery for the Children of the Poor," was a very brilliant affair, where an enormous concourse of people found pleasure, and the proceeds of which must amount to something very substantial and comfortable, to be laid up against the next rainy day that may happen to befall the Institution. Punctually at 8 o'clock the music began, and it was of the finest quality. A full military band occupied one extremity of the tier of boxes, and at the other was an orchestra of sufficient power to accomplish all that was required of it. The parquette was covered by the dancing floor. Above the stage was suspended an ornamental gas fixture, bearing the inscription: "Charity—1854." The house was brilliantly illuminated from floor to ceiling. Policemen's caps appeared in every doorway, one hundred officers having been detailed by the Chief to preserve order, and there was no bother with carriages or guests, everybody going in the right direction, and every horse's head pointed due North. We rarely see so little confusion about the Academy's doors on a Ball night; but the occasion of last evening was eminently suited to hide all little troubles from casual observation; for does not Charity cover a multitude of sins? If, therefore, there were any annoyances nobody saw them, for the simple reason that everybody went to be amused, fate jolly, and was not easily put about. At 9 o'clock, the view of the house, from the boxes, was splendid. The floor was covered with promenaders; toilets were elegant and becoming; Honiton abounded; silks dazzled with brilliancy of tint; jewels flashed, and bright eyes sparkled, while young beaux and old indulged in customary rivalry. The company—non-dancing and dancing—probably numbered upwards of 2,000 persons, at 10 o'clock. As for dancing in such a crowd many begged to be excused. As for getting access to the cloak-rooms, that was simply impossible, unless the happy party was contented to wedge himself in, *en queue*, to wait at least three-quarters of an hour. The crush in the lobbies was nearly as great as upon the floor, and it was quite absurd to cherish any belief other than that of the exceeding great Charity of New-York Fashion. Purses were emptied to fill one more lank than they, and the babies at the Nursery, we make no doubt, will lift up a mighty voice of thanksgiving.

Annual Dinner of the Hardware Board of Trade.

The first annual dinner of this Board of Trade was given at the Astor House last evening. This Board has been established just a year, but so quietly has it done its work of organization, that its existence has scarcely been known, until now that it announces itself to the public by its first annual dinner—a brilliant banquet—which passed off without any of the fiction that is always expected on first occasions. Mr. BETESON had "spread himself"—and of course his tables, with such a profusion of substantials and delicacies as hungry men love to attack, and gourmands to linger over. So far as the management was concerned, it was a cold water affair, and of course everybody was in excellent spirits from the moment the blessing was invoked to the parting song. The tables were ornamented with pyramids of Hardware tools in confectionery, with great anvils, forges, trip-hammers, kettles, pitchforks, padlocks, shovels—indeed with a general assortment of articles upon which Hardware man make money.

At 6 o'clock the guests to the number of about 200 marched into the saloon and seated themselves to the table. EDWARD CORNING, Esq., President of the Board, occupied the head of the table, supported on his right and left by the following invited guests, Rev. Dr. Adams, D. D., Samuel L. Hunt, Esq., John G. Van Antwerp, Esq., A. G. Stout, Esq., O. Ames, of Mass., French Wales, Conn., Caleb Barstow, Esq., J. Hoxie, J. W. Baker, Peter Cooper, Albert Field, Esq., C. Champlin, Esq., and others.

Donworth's Brass Band was present and lent efficient aid to the evening's entertainment.

The cloth being removed a number of ladies were ushered into the room.

Letters were read by Mr. J. DAVENPORT from the following named gentlemen, regretting their inability to be present, and congratulating the Board upon its organization: Pelatiah Perit, T. R. Stillman, Wm. C. Bryant, Hon. Geo. Briggs, John L. Vulkley, Robt. Hyslop, Wm. Rowland & Co., Philadelphia; Thomas Tileston, Esq., Wm. H. Appleton, Chas. R. Swords, H. L. Kendall, Providence; F. F. Stanley, Connecticut; J. J. Day.

The President, Mr. EDWARD CORNING, then addressed the company, thanking them for the honor conferred on him by his reflection to the Presidency, reviewing the objects and intentions of the organization, and pointing out the benefits it must confer on the trade, on commerce, and on other departments of business. In conclusion, he paid a high compliment to their host.

Mr. C. R. COSLAN, Vice-President of the Board, followed with an admirable and humorous address on the origin and progress of the American Hardware Trade.

After some preliminary toasts, "The Astor Library,

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS OR Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c., &c. Sold in large bottles, price 25 cents, by all the principal druggists and perfumers throughout the world. Principal office, No. 233 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted by all to be superior to any now offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

A. G. C. HERRING & CO., Green, Block, 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—In consequence of the large amount of freight and for the purpose of facilitating its transportation over this road, the Directors have decided to discontinue the Express train leaving White and Centre sts. at 4 o'clock A. M., and Albany at 4½ A. M., on and after Monday, Jan. 15, 1855, until further notice. The Mail Train and Night Express will continue as heretofore to run daily lines between Albany and New-York.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new fastening seems entirely free from detection; that BATCHELOR'S Wig is perfect. Avoid the ridiculous attempts to sell dyes of unsightly tint. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST OF all holiday gifts is one of Singer's lock-stitch family machines, which is capable of doing more for the comfort of a family than any other invention of the age. All who have female relatives or friends in needy circumstances can in this way, at a small expense, provide for their permanent and comfortable support.

I. M. SINGER & CO., 323 Broadway.

RUPTURE—ONLY FIRST MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for "Improvement in radical cure truss." Principal office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, Walnut Partnerships, John R. Cornelison, Open from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 302 Broadway, New-York.

BALLS AND PARTIES TO SNOW AND RAIN.—Ladies who make full dress a study, should see our Gaiters, which fit perfectly, look well, and are warranted water-tight. Gloves for invalids, fit per mail; also Rubber Boots and Shoes of all styles. Ladies' patent-leather Boots and Shoes of all styles.

J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 374 Canal-st.

The Forgeries Recently Discovered in Boston.

From the Boston Ledger, Jan. 15.

We published on Tuesday the report current in State-street of forgeries on the well-known house of DANIEL DESHON & SON. We have made inquiries as to the facts and publish the following, which we believe to be the true state of the case.

We premise by stating that the parties supposed to be the originators and utterers of this paper are DANIEL DESHON, Jr., the eldest son of DANIEL DESHON, and not the son who is a partner with the father, and Mr. A. K. NORRIS, who is, we believe, connected with Mr. DESHON, Senior. This Mr. NORRIS was born and brought up in the State of Maine, and did business in Bangor, but being unsuccessful in business, changed his locality to Jonesville, Wisconsin, where he was successful.

In June last he made application to the Canton Bank, China, Me., to discount for him $10,000 on his paper, indorsed by DANIEL DESHON, he agreeing to take their bills for circulation, and to meet them at maturity, which he strictly complied with. At the same time similar arrangements were made with the Exchange Bank and the Mercantile Bank, both of Bangor. During the last Fall, Mr. DANIEL DESHON, Jr., was on a visit to Jonesville, where he met Mr. NORRIS, who proposed to him to indorse certain notes to a large amount which he had signed, which he did, signing the name of DANIEL DESHON, leaving off the Jr., which made it to appear as the signature of the responsible name of Mr. D.

Mr. NORRIS, with this fraudulent paper in his possession, immediately starts for the East, to make an arrangement for another discount with the three Eastern Banks.

He calls upon the Canton Bank and makes a proposition for $30,000 discount on the same manufactured paper as before, and accomplished his purpose and takes their bank bills for circulation in the West. He makes a similar arrangement with the Exchange and Mercantile Banks of Bangor, which are also successful, and starts off on his speculating tour to the West.

The way in which he operates with the Exchange Bank, is by getting the control of the Stock, the capital being only $54,000; and shortly after this arrangement was made, it being found out, an injunction was put upon it by the Commissioners, and the desks closed. The pressure in the money market, and the failure of parties in Bangor connected with the Mercantile Bank, obliged the bank to raise money from their assets to keep their accounts square with the Suffolk Bank of Boston. Having as they supposed, first class paper, with the endorsement of Mr. DESHON, which could be cashed at fair rates, they came to Boston with this paper of Mr. NORRIS, endorsed, and attempted to negotiate. Mr. DESHON was called upon as to his endorsement, when the fraud was discovered by his declaration, that he had never endorsed any paper for Mr. NORRIS.

As might be supposed, the news was quickly circulated in Maine, and was received by the directors of the Mercantile and Canton Banks with astonishment—the Exchange Bank, in the meantime, having gone into liquidation.

This discovery was made about thirty days since, about the time when the injunction was put upon the Canton Bank, and of course the previous fair standing of Mr. NORRIS led to the belief that all matters would be made right.

This not being done—Mr. NORRIS being in Boston—on Monday, a requisition was made by the Governor of Maine upon Governor GARDNER, for his arrest, which was granted, and Mr. NORRIS was accordingly taken by the officials of Maine, on Monday, and conveyed to Bangor, to answer the charges preferred against him.

We understand he proposes to return to the Canton Bank the amount of their bills he took for circulation, and take up this fraudulent paper, which would, of course, relieve that bank materially. Whether he makes a similar offer to the other two banks we do not know, but whatever he does will not obliterate the fact that he has uttered forged paper, knowing it to be such.

We have heard it intimated that he will urge that as DANIEL DESHON, Jr., in Massachusetts, was DANIEL DESHON only in Wisconsin, he had a right to sign simply that name; but this will hardly be maintained, when there is no doubt that when Mr. NORRIS proposed, and the banks received this paper, they were told and believed it to be the signature of DANIEL DESHON, Senior, and acted accordingly.

The full amount of this fraudulent paper is not stated, but the impression seems to be, that it will reach the sum of $50,000.

The rumor, which has been current, that this paper was in the hands of one of the Boston banks, as security for the indebtedness of the Canton Bank, is, we learn, without foundation, as their account with the Suffolk Bank, at the time they closed their doors, was about square.

Hon. WM. C. RIVES, of Virginia, has, it is stated, undertaken to edit the Madison papers or such of them as are in the possession of Congress and have not been finished. Among them is a letter addressed by MADISON to his countrymen, with a request that it should not be opened until after his death. The document is said to be strongly for Union under all circumstances.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Sarsaparilla Drinkers Beware.—GOOD FRIEND: I herewith inform you that I have taken in seven months over sixty bottles of sarsaparilla, and other remedies, for confirmed dyspepsia, weakness of the chest, indigestion and a general feebleness of my system, without getting any particular relief. Two bottles of Dr. WEBBER'S SANGUIFIER has benefitted me so much that I am a different being. Please to send me two bottles more, which I feel sure will effect a perfect cure. If this will benefit you or the afflicted you are at liberty to publish it. FREDERICK LUCKLE, Cabinetmaker, Carmansville.

Sold, price $2 50 to $4, at No. 363 Bowery.

Use the Oxygenated Bitters, and you will have no cause to complain of lassitude, debility, or any of those complaints inseparable from our Spring weather. They are regularly prescribed, by some of our most eminent physicians, in cases of Indigestion and General Debility.

Kansas Lands.—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas. Shares in the general fund $100, bearing interest, and receivable in purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscription, or for special investments, or for further information, apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 3 Winter st., Boston. JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer.

AMOS A. LAWRENCE,
WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN, } Trustees
ROBERT B. STORER.

Lost.—By a poor respectable girl, last week, all the pimples, redness and eruptions from her face, the scurf and dandruff, harshness and gray color from her hair, by using a 2s. cake of JONES' OLD ITALIAN SOAP, and a 2s. bottle of JONES' CORAL HAIR OIL RESTORATIVE. Both these beautiful articles are sold at No. 303 Bowery.

Depôt of LAFONT'S LIQUID ALABASTER, for whitening ladies' skin and teeth, 2s.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

I will present one box of my Magnetic Salve to any respectable patient who will call and receive it. For Burns, Scrofula, and Salt Rheum, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

An Opportunity Rarely Offered for a Fortune.—HENRY R. COSTAR'S Rat, Cockroach, &c., Exterminator Depôt, and use of name and all appertaining to the business, for sale, on account of the ill-health of the proprietor. Call at the premises No. 388 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SWISS MEETING.—THE SWISS RESIDENTS of New-York and vicinity are particularly requested to attend a meeting on SATURDAY EVENING next, 17th inst., at 7 o'clock, at Delmonico's, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., for the purpose of considering the present position of the country. By order of the Provisory Committee.

THE SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB of Brooklyn will meet pursuant to adjournment, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 16, at 7½ o'clock, at the house of James W. Judd, No. 8 Carrol-place. By order. JOS. G. E. LARNED, Secretary.

LECTURES.

RELIGION OF SPIRITUALISM.—J. TIFFANY will lecture at the Stuyvesant Institute on FRIDAY EVENING, the 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Philosophy of Religion.* Admission 10 cents.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—UPON THE ARRIVAL OF THE EXpress train from Philadelphia, at Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, a calf-skin POCKET-BOOK, with my name written upon the inner fold, containing about $100 in small bills of the Central Bank, Worcester, Mass., also a note for $1,000, made by S. Edward Davis, deceased, payable to the order of J. S. Hoffman, and indorsed by him, together with a certificate of 46 shares of East Tennessee and Georgia Railway stock, both taken up by me. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the Times Office. IRA M. BARTON.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, A PORTE-MONNAIE, containing about $6 in gold and silver, also several small papers, among which was a school certificate, to Melisa Cook. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same with N. McGRAW, No. 455 Broadway.

FOUND—A FEW DAYS SINCE, IN THE PARK Bank, a PENCIL CASE, which the owner can obtain by describing property and paying advertisement, on application to the A to D book keeper.

ALLSOPP'S TONIC ALE.—THE MOST BENEficial effects are resulting from the use of the celebrated Tonic Ale, manufactured by Saml. Allsopp, Esq., in Burton-on-Trent, England. For sale by G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st.

Samples on draught.

PURE JUICE PORT WINE—FOR MEDICAL purposes—highly recommended to persons debilitated, or in a state of convalescence. Can be obtained in bottles only, at the Wine Vaults, No. 18 Wall-st. G. E. MENDUM.

AN IMPROVED ADAMS POWER PRINTING PRESS—26¼ by 42, with the usual furniture and appurtenances, but little worn and in complete order is offered for sale. Inquire of S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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EVERY MAN HIS OWN LAWYER,

AND

UNITED STATES FORM BOOK.

Being a complete guide in all matters of law and business transactions, for every State in the Union; with full and complete instructions for proceeding, without legal assistance, in suits and business transactions, of every description, embracing property exempt from execution, lien law, law of limitations, law of contracts, usury laws, guide for proceedings in cases of divorce, Custom-house entries and forms, law of partnerships, liabilities of common carriers, peddlers' licenses to sell goods in the various States, Constitution of the United States, a complete system of book-keeping, interest tables, gold and silver coin tables, seals of every State in the Union.

Also, containing legal forms of deeds, mortgages, leases, affidavits, depositions, bonds, orders, contracts, powers of attorney, certificates of citizenship, agreements, assignments, awards, declarations, states of demand, demands, letters of credit, arbitration bonds, partnership articles, releases, administrator's and executor's deeds and instructions, orders, wills, codicils, dower, apprenticeship indentures, submissions, land jointures, tenant's and landlord's agreements, receipts, pensions, public lands, land warrants, composition with creditors, oaths, satisfaction of mortgages, preemption laws, patent laws, giving full instructions to inventors.

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No labor or expense has been spared in the preparation of this book, to make it every way fully adapted to the wants of every business man in every State of the Union, and the Publisher has entire confidence in its superiority over any work published, as a BUSINESS MAN'S COMPANION. Address

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Has run up the circulation of this favorite weekly paper in twenty-eight days,
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Go and see what? Why, your brother, neighbor. Buy a book at EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore, No. 409 Broadway, New York, and receive a gift worth from 25 cents to $100. Gold and Silver Watches, sets of Cameos, Gold Lockets, Pencils, Brooches, Rings, Penknives, &c., given away to purchasers of Books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued. Our stock consists, in part, of standard, poetical, historical, biographical and miscellaneous books, together with an elegant assortment of pew and pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, *Annuals, Albums, in various styles of bindings.* Having bought a *very large stock of new books and fine* gold jewelry at the lowest rates for cash, we are determined to give our customers better bargains than can be had elsewhere. Catalogues of books sent to any part of the City or country free, on application by mail.

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Grand Juries; College Honors; The Medals—a Shovel and Pickaxe more appropriate; Hotel Beef-Steak; Prayer-Meetings; Going to Meeting; The SCALPEL; Prize Essay; Premium by the Editor; A Prophet.
See SCALPEL for January. Price, 10 cents.
SHERMAN & CO., No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE
FOR THIS WEEK WILL BE READ.

Gas consumers read it, and all who wish to know thieves and robbers. It is a complete record of crime in every part of the world—more interesting than romance. It deals with facts. A great paper this week. All newsmen have it. ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents, No. 103 Nassau-st.

THE ART-PIRATES OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Villainy at the Crystal Palace.
See SCALPEL for January. Price, 10 cents.
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6¼ CENTS.

FRANK LESLIE'S BEAUTIFUL PAPER, No. 59, ready this morning at all news depôts, containing the ROMANCE OF A GODSON TO THE CARDINAL, complete. Also numerous splendid engravings, interesting tales, wit, humor, chess and news.

"THOUGHT STOPPING."

Answer to N. P. Willis' Letter on Lager-Bier to the Editor.
See SCAPEL for January. Price, 10 cents.
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Did Lager-Bier make the German, or the German make Lager-Bier?
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Is Now Ready. Price, 10 cents.
THE ANACONDA GAS SWINDLE—Quality and Effects of New-York Gas on the Eye.
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Effect of Light and its Deprivation on Health.
See SCALPEL for January. Price, 10 cents.
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WELLS.

Their usual Construction promotes Fevers; Effect of Surface-water on Cattle.
See SCALPEL for January. Price, 10 cents.
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PILES.

Aught they to be Cured? By what Method?
See SCALPEL for January. Price, 10 cents.
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STATIONERY.

TO WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY.
THE CHEAPEST ENVELOPE MANUFACTURER
IN
THE UNITED STATES.

I would respectfully call the attention of the trade to the quality, description and price of my machine-made

ENVELOPES.

The unrivaled facilities which I possess for manufacturing enables me to

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My buff, amber, canary, and white laid Envelopes are well worthy the attention of dealers, being superior and

CHEAPER

than anything of the kind now in market.

N. W. BUTLER,
Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st., New-York.
Samples forwarded free of expense.

"A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING."—THIS good old motto finds a medium for most useful exercise in the PATENT ADHESIVE LETTER AND INVOICE FILE manufactured by R. T. YOUNG, No. 109 Nassau-st., and for sale by stationers generally, and now the new year is commencing, let every business man be up to the times, and commence this excellent method of preserving all papers of value, so as to find them in a moment. Price for those capable of containing 250 letters, or 500 bills, $1 each. Discounts made on purchase of half a dozen or more.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1857.—New and old firms requiring blank books with which to commence the new year can be furnished with sets, or parts of sets, made of first-class paper, in stock, or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates, by

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers and Account-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st.

A general assortment of Stationery constantly on hand.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Jan. 15, 1857.

TO BANKERS, MERCHANTS, HOUSEHOLDERS, HOTEL KEEPERS, AND ALL WHO TAKE CROTON WATER.

The waste of water is becoming more enormous than at any former period. Every individual is, in duty to the community, bound to prevent every description of waste in his own premises, because the Police cannot, from motives of delicacy, enter private houses, or stores, or offices, to discover infringements of the laws. It is a common practice to suffer the water to run days and nights to prevent it freezing in the pipes and faucets. This most enormous abuse must be entirely abandoned.

In every case reported to the office the penalty will be inflicted, and, if it becomes necessary, the water will be shut off without notice, and not restored during the freezing weather. The Police of the City are instructed to report all delinquents. To prevent freezing in the pipes and faucets draw sufficient for the day, then shut it off, and so every day draw as much as you want, and immediately shut it off, particularly at night.

MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, President.

DRY GOODS.

ALL OUR LINEN GOODS ARE NOW OFFERING FULLY 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST.

12-4 all-linen sheeting, 6s. 6d., worth 10s.
8-4 double satin damask, 5s. 6d., worth 8s.
⅝ and ¾ satin damask napkins, 16s., worth $3.
10-4 table-cloths, all pure linen, 10s., worth 18s.
Marseilles quilts, 11s., 12s., 14s. and $3.
Tremendous bargains.

Remember the business closes on the 29th day of this month, at the great sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near Fourth st.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!!

WET SILKS. WET SILKS.
WET DAMASKS, WET NAPKINS.
WET LINEN DAMASK CLOTH.
WET TOWELINGS AND DOYLIES.
WET LINEN SHEETING.
WET QUILTS AND TOILET COVERS.
WET BLANKETS, WET SHIRTINGS.
WET HDKFS. AND EMB. COLLARS.

All of the above goods are warranted perfect, wet only, and will be sold at great bargains.

ANDREW G. COLBY,
No. 239 Grand, corner Eldridge-st.

MOURNING GOODS.

DE LAINES, BOMBAZINES,
ALPACAS, PARAMATTAS,
MUSLIN, CHALLIES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
At the
Great Sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

WHITE GOODS CHEAP.

Muslins Swiss, Nansook,
Mulls, Checks,
Tarlatans, Stripes,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

Will be offered this week at exceeding low prices to close stock, at the Great Sale,
703 Broadway,
Near Fourth-st.

EMBROIDERIES AT A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.

This stock, comprising
BANDS, COLLARS,
COIFFURES, HDKFS., &c.,
SETS,
must be sold before the 29th of this month, at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway.

DECIDED BARGAINS IN SUMMER GOODS.

MUSLINS, LAWNS,
BAREGES, BRILLIANTS,
GRENADINES, CRAPE DE PARIS, &c., &c.,
are now offering at unprecedented low prices, at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway.
Near 4th-st.

FRENCH MERINOES

Of the finest qualities are now selling at
7s. PER YARD.

All our WOOL PLAIDS and RAW SILKS are now selling at
3s. PER YARD,
at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway.

COTTON SHEETINGS AND PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS AND LINENS

Will be offered this week at an enormous sacrifice, in order to close stock,
At the great sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near Fourth-st.

BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS,

500 pieces of Hays' heavy linens
Will be offered this week,
At 2s. 9d. per yard by the piece,
Worth 4s.,
At the great sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

CHEAP LINEN GOODS.

500 pieces of Marland's and Richardson's fine linens will be offered this week, at 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. and 3s. 6d.,
By the piece of 12 yards,
At the great sale,
703 Broadway,
Near Fourth-st.

REAL ENGLISH CHINTZ, IN BEAUTIFUL COLORS,

Are now selling at 10 cents per yard, worth 1s. 6d., at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
near 4th-st.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY,

At unprecedented low prices, at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
near 4th-st.

GREAT SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS.

This stock must be cleared this week, at
NO. 703 BROADWAY,
Near 4th-st.

$50,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS
TO BE SOLD OFF WITHOUT RESERVE.
Commencing on Monday, 5th inst.
ISAAC HADDOCK, NO. 265 GRAND-ST.,
(Between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.,)
WILL SELL OFF his general stock of
DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

At prices much below their present value. Consisting of blankets, quilts, damasks, Irish linens, toweling, bleached and brown muslins, flannels, cassimeres, shawls, merinoes, paramattas, black silks, marcelines, de laines, prints, tickings, &c. Also, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, embroideries, trimmings, and small wares of all kinds.

As this stock will be sold without reserve, I. H. hopes his customers will call early and reap the benefit of good goods at low prices.

Lease of the store and house to be disposed of—5 years to run, from 1st of May next.

CLOAKS AT HALF PRICE,

TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our ENTIRE CLOAK STOCK during the
MONTH OF JANUARY,
At (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE in order to effect an entire clearance.
GEORGE BULPIN.
No. 361 Broadway.

BAJOU'S BEST QUALITY
FRENCH KID GLOVES
Reduced to 50 cents,
At the great sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS—Lined and unlined, for cold or wet weather. An excellent remedy for chapped hands, saltrheum, &c.; bleach the hands and render them soft and smooth. The Ladies' Glove will be found very useful in housework. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 35 John-st., up stairs.

FURS.

FURS AT HALF PRICE,

TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our entire FUR STOCK during the
MONTH OF JANUARY
at (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE, in order to effect an ENTIRE CLEARANCE.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

FURS AT COST.

At HARLEY'S, No. 24 John-st.,
and No. 12 Maiden-lane.
Fur Mantillas and Cuffs, $30.
Fur Capes and Cuffs, $5.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

CHRISTOFLE & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

The depôt of this celebrated ware, formerly situated At No. 481 Broadway, has been removed to No. 97 William-st. Always on hand, table and tea sets, tray, fork and spoons, &c. For sale by
GOURE & CO.,
No. 97 WILLIAM-ST.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; T. B. CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston, and druggists generally.

New-York, Jan. 12, 1857.

HOWE'S BAKERY, NO. 423 BROADWAY, corner Howard-st., only.—My entire interest, of every kind, connected with the business of baking at No. 703 Broadway, ceased on the 2d day of January instant. All my operations and business connected with the baking business are now carried on at No. 423 Broadway only.
BENJ. F. HOWE.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; the performance will commence with the Overture at 7 o'clock.
TRIUMPHANT RESULTS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
BEAUTIFUL AND NOVEL EFFECTS.

In consequence of the necessity of Mr. J. A. SMITH'S absence from the City, on account of the alarming illness of his nearest relative, the management is obliged to withdraw for a few days the much admired drama,

RACHAEL, THE REAPER;
OR,
CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1857,
For the seventh time,
CAMILLE;
Or, a Moral of Life.

Supported by Messrs. G. Jordan, Burnett, T. B. Johnston, Lingham, Wemyss, Benson, Reeve, Mrs. T. B. Johnston, H. P. Grattan, Misses Manvers, Alleyne, Winnie, Mrs. Atwood and Miss Laura Keene.

MUSICAL SELECTIONS AND LA TRAVIATA WALTZ BY THE ORCHESTRA.

To conclude, for the eleventh time, with a new extravaganza burlesque called
YOUNG BACCHUS;
OR, SPIRITS AND WATER.
Produced with
New Scenery,
Dresses,
Appointments, &c., &c.
Young Bacchus, with songs....................Miss Gould
supported by the whole company and a numerous Corps de Ballet, with new Overture and Music by Mr. Thomas Baker.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DEBUT
OF
MRS. McMAHON
IN NEW-YORK.
On SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, 1857.
In Shakespeare's
Tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Juliet..........................Mrs. McMahon
Romeo, (first time in New-York)......Mrs. Coleman Pope
SUPPORTED BY A FULL AND EFFICIENT
COMPANY.

Tickets can be purchased at the Box Offices of the Academy of Music, and the Chambers-st. Theatre, on Friday and Saturday, from 10 A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M.
Tickets..........................50 cents.
Reserved Seats..........................75 cents.
Amphitheatre..........................25 cents.
Private Boxes, $5, $8, and $10, according to location.
JAMES S. WOOD, Treasurer.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.—The public is respectfully informed that the Academy of Music will be opened on
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19,
for a season of 12 performances of Italian Opera, under the direction of MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
Donizetti's popular Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA!
will be performed on the opening night, on which occasion
MLLE. TERESA PARODI,
the eminent Dramatic Cantatrice, will make her first appearance at the Academy of Music, in her great character of "Lucrezia," with Sig. TIBERINI in the rôle of Gennaro.

REGULATION OF PRICES.

Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier..........................$1
Secured Seats..50c. extra. | Amphitheatre..........25c.
Family Circle........50c. | Private Boxes, from...$[illegible]

Subscriptions for the season of 12 nights: Admission and secured seat, $12.

The Box-Office opened on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, at the Academy of Music, for subscribers only.

The Box-Offices for securing seats will be opened daily, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M., beginning on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at the Academy of Music, Hall & Son's, Van Norden & King's and Breusing's.

Regular Opera nights, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

All Advertisements will be paid for in advance.
Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Upper Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1.
FRIDAY, Jan. 16, 1857.
Second night of the beautiful petite comedy of
SOMEBODY ELSE.
Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Sothern, Mr. Reynolds, Mrs. J. H. Allen.
Second night of
TRYING IT ON.
Mr. Lester, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Mr. H. B. Phillips.
With the great burlesque of
HIAWATHA.
Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Walcot, Miss Gannon, Mr. G. S. Lee, Mr. G. Holland, Mr. Peters, &c., &c.
To-morrow—Benefit of
Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
LEAP YEAR,
COOL AS A CUCUMBER,
and
MISCHIEF-MAKING.
Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Lester, Mrs. Hoey, Mr. Walcot, Mr. G. Holland, Miss Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. J. H. Allen, Mr. H. B. Phillips, &c., &c., will appear.
Box-book now open.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

E. A. MARSHALL..........................Lessee.
W. R. BLAKE..........................Stage Manager.
Grand dramatic and musical combination in the same week.
TRAGEDY AND OPERA
presented alternately, with the greatest strength and excellence.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1857,
The tragic play of
PIZARRO.
MR. FORREST AS ROLLA.
Sixth Night of his Engagement.
New and Superb Incidental Scenes by G. Heister.
New Banners, Ensigns, Appointments and Properties.
The play produced with a
BRILLIANT CAST OF CHARACTERS.
The farce of
THE IRISH TUTOR.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) NIGHT—German Opera.
MONDAY NIGHT—Mr. FORREST as MACBETH.
Opera begins at 8 o'clock; dramatic performances at 7.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets to all parts of the house, without reserved seats, 50 cents; Secured seats in Dress Circle and Parquette, 25 cents extra; Orchestra Armchairs, $1; Private Boxes, $5.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1857,
THE PYNE AND HARRISON COMPANY
Will present the celebrated Opera, by Donizetti, entitled
DON PASQUALE.
Norina..........................Miss Louisa Pyne
Ernesto..........................Mr. W. Harrison
Dr. Malatesta..........................Mr. Gutimette
Don Pasquale..........................Mr. Horncastle
SATURDAY—Balfe's BOHEMIAN GIRL.
In rehearsal, and will be shortly produced, Barnett's Fairy Opera of THE MOUNTAIN SYLPH.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

The two famous pieces of the age,
THE SERIOUS FAMILY
and
THE TOODLES,
will be played together THIS EVENING, (Friday,) by desire of a party.
Mr. Burton in his two famous parts, Aminidab Sleek and Timothy Toodle, Mrs. Barrow as the Widow Delmaine, Mrs. Hughes as Lady Creamly and Mrs. Toodle, Mr. C. Fisher as Captain Maguire.
To-morrow (Saturday)—The Comedy of THE HONEYMOON, with a great cast.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Immense Success.
CROWDED HOUSES
To witness the grand Operatic Extravaganza of
DON JUAN;
Or, A GHOST ON A HIGH HORSE,
which will be repeated EVERY EVENING this week.
Preceding which,
ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.
Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

GOTTSCHALK'S
FAREWELL CONCERT,
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 16.
Assisted by ADELINA PATTI,
and M. EMILE GUYON.
Tickets $1 each. Seats secured without extra charge, at HALL & SON'S, Broadway, and W. W. ROSE'S Bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

GOLDBECK'S MORNING RECITALS
OF CLASSICAL and MODERN MUSIC.—The first of the series of three will be given at No. 49 East 23d-st., (a private house,) on SATURDAY, 17th inst., 2½ o'clock. Madame SCHERER JOHANNSEN, Mr. WILHELM DAHLER, Herr GOLDBECK.
Subscription tickets, $2; Single tickets, $1; to be had at all the principal music-sellers, and of Herr GOLDBECK, No. 3 Clinton place.

MISS MATILDA HERON
Will make her First Appearance at Wallack's Theatre On MONDAY EVENING next,
In the celebrated play of
CAMILLE,
As translated by herself.

THE PALMER MARBLES
Still on exhibition at No. 584 Broadway.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE NEW DRAMATIC SEASON! THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. After which LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER, as in the evening. THE THINNEST MAN IN THE WORLD—THE LEVIATHANS, OR GIGANTIC SERPENTS—THE HAPPY FAMILY, &c., may all be seen without extra charge. Admission to everything, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½c.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Jan. 16, the entertainment will commence with the drama of
THE ORANGE GIRL OF VENICE.
To be followed by the pantomime of
PLANCHE; OR, THE LIVELY FAIRIES.
And PIZARROBUS.
To conclude with the Farce of
THE LIMERICK BOY.

J. B. BROWN, ASSISTED BY TWO OF HIS pupils, a young lady of this City and Mr. Henry Loomis, of New-Haven, will give a Dramatic and Poetic Reading, comprising selections from the best authors, at Hope Chapel, Broadway, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1857. Tickets 50 cents, or admitting three, $1. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.—The Management respectfully informs the public that the subscription books for the season of twelve nights are now open, at the office of the Academy of Music. Subscription for twelve nights, with choice of seats, $12.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO STEADY RESPECTABLE girls, situations, one as meat and pastry cook, makes all kinds of bread, and is an excellent laundress, the other is a neat chambermaid and waitress, can do fine washing and ironing and fluting; both are able to do their work well; have four years reference. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN of neat, clean habits, a situation in a private family as seamstress; she is a good sewer and has served some time at vest making; she would have no objections to assist with chamber work or fine washing; has good City reference. Apply for 2 days at No. 85 Charlton-st., near Hudson.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman as good plain cook, and is a good baker and a good washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small private family. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 210 East 14th-st. for two days, second floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant girls; one for general housework, and is a first rate washer and ironer, and can give three years' reference; the other as nurse and seamstress; wages no object, a good home preferred. Call, for two days, at No. 44 Essex-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION IS WANTED FOR a Scotch Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron, in a small family. She has had much experience, and understands her business. Also a neat, tidy girl to do chamberwork and waiting. The best of City references given. Call at No. 18 8th-av., one door from Troy-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY THREE YOUNG Protestant women. One as cook; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as nurse and seamstress. Also, by four young colored women, as cook, laundress, &c. Apply at No. 7 14th-st., near Broadway.

WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE AND healthy young Protestant woman desires a situation as wet nurse; her baby is 4 weeks old; has plenty of milk; can produce satisfactory references, accompanied by her physician's certificate. Apply at No. 302 5th-st. Inquire at Mrs. FLORENCE'S.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A DRY-GOODS Jobbing House in the Southern and Southwestern Trade. He must be of good address, fully competent to sell goods, and willing to make himself generally useful. He will not be expected to introduce trade. Salary moderate. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with name, age and reference, Box No. 2,586 Post-Office.

WANTED—DRY-GOODS SALESMEN.—ONE OR two salesmen, thoroughly acquainted with our business, may find permanent employment. Apply after 4 P. M. DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER FOR THE country. A single man preferred. Must be well recommended. Apply to READ, TAYLOR & CO., No. 9 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A YOUNG LAD. SALARY, FIRST year, $50. Apply after 10 o'clock, to GODDARD, GREEN & CO., No. 52 Dey-st.

STRAW HAT TRIMMERS WANTED.—Those accustomed to trimming men's straw hats can find steady employment and good wages at Newark, New-Jersey, with good board. Apply to A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, WHO HAS HAD SOME YEARS' experience in teaching in England, who is well acquainted with French and German, (the former having been acquired by twelve years' residence with a native,) wishes to obtain a daily engagement in New-York. City references. Address J. A., Box No. 3,720 New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board, and comfortable, large rooms, on very reasonable terms, by applying at No. 145 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—AN ELEGANT large front room on second floor, with bedroom attached, to let, with board, in a pleasant family. Terms quite reasonable to agreeable parties. Also, one room for a single gentleman. Inquire at No. 64 State-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOME parlor and bedroom on the second floor, at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE WISH an unfurnished room with board, in a quiet respectable family, where there are but few if any other boarders. Location, East Brooklyn near Myrtle or Fulton avs. Satisfactory reference given and required. Address HOWARD, Box 1,777 New-York City Post-Office.

A FURNISHED ROOM ON THE SECOND floor, with croton water and pantries, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Apply No. 93 2d-av., below 8th-st. Terms reasonable.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, OF standing, a suite of rooms, in a fashionable neighborhood, furnished in the best style. Price no object. Address box No. 966 Post-Office.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE rooms, with breakfast and tea, by applying at No. 115 Forsyth-st. References required.

BALLS.

THE BALL OF THE NEW-YORK CITY GUARD.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1857.
TICKETS TWO DOLLARS.
Admitting a gentleman and ladies.
Can be obtained of the Members or at the principal Hotels and Music stores.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.

New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.

Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

WATCHES.—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of watches in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the last eighteen years, and is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, jewelry and silver ware, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful gold lepine watches, four holes jeweled....$24 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jeweled..........$28 00
Fine gold hunting lepine, four holes jeweled..........$35 00
Gold hunting case English patent levers..........$58 00
Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled..........$40 00
Gold and enamel watches for ladies..........$30 00 to $100 00
Splendid gold pocket chronometers..........$125 00 to $300 00
Gold independent second watches, for timing horses..........$90 00 to $250 00
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days..........$125 00 to $150 00
Gold magic watches, which charge into three different watches..........$120 00 to $300 00
Cold English patent levers, full jeweled..$45 00 to $150 00
Silver English patent levers..........$16 00 to $48 00
Silver detached levers, full jeweled..........$15 00 to $60 00
Fine gold hunting case railway timekeepers..........$100 00 to $175 00
Silver lepines, four holes jeweled..........$9 00 to $17 00

M. J. Tobias, Harrison, R. & G. Beesley, T. F. Cooper, and all other celebrated makers, for sale very low.

All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches and jewelry exchanged. Watches and jewelry repaired in the best manner, and at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada free of charge.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF would respectfully invite purchasers of Pianos to their choice assortment of premium Pianos. They are acknowledged superior to any other manufacturer's square Pianos, and have found great approbation by the following eminent artists: Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Paul Jullien, Mr. A. Gockel and Mr. M. Strakosch, by whom the best references are willingly given. Our Pianos were awarded premiums at the exhibition of the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1855-6. All our Pianos are warranted. SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF.
No. 483 Broome-st., near the west side of Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—PIANOS FOR sale, repaired, and to rent. Second-hand Pianos at $100, $125, $150, at No. 385 Broadway.

A warranted, $450, rosewood, carved, 7-octave Piano, for $300. A warranted, $350, rosewood, serp., 7-octave Piano, for $250.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES. Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

ORGAN-HARMONIUMS.—ELEGANT ILLUStrated pamphlets, (32 pp., 8vo.,) descriptive of these new and beautiful parlor and Church instruments, will be sent free to any address, on application to the undersigned. MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 326, 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., cor. 21st st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. J. M. PELTON.

HURRAH! HURRAH! HURRAH!—FOR HOLMES' Shilling Portraitypes and Dollar Photographic heads and tails of the people, perfectly taken off; 1,000 daily at the ancient Depot of Art, No. 289 Broadway. Hurrah for economy.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—1,300 ACRES OF farming and timber lands; also a farm of 200 acres, with new dwellings and numerous outbuildings, in Virginia, 18 miles from Washington City, 5 miles from Alexandria and Hampshire Railroad, and 2 miles from the Cumberland Canal. Will be sold very low, or exchanged for good productive property.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 46 Grove-st., lot 22½ feet by 100, house 22½ by 50, three-story, basement and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements, built by present owner, expressly for his own residence. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE and lot No. 100 Madison-av., near 30th-st.; possession on May 1. Inquire of JAMES DE GRAY & Co., No. 15 Warren-st.

IOWA LAND.—A FINE TRACT, EMBRACING several acres of woodland, in Southern Iowa, for sale or to exchange. Apply to R. SHACKELTON, Broker, No. 7 Beekman-st., under Nassau Bank.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—THE FOUR-story Philadelphia brick English basement house, No. 143 20th-st., near 8th-av., containing all the modern improvements. Also the two-story frame house, filled in with brick, together with two lots on 151st-st., near 10th-av., now occupied by Dr. Saunders. Also the four-story Philadelphia-brick house, 25x50, lot 25x100, on 34th-st., between 8th and 7th avs.; rents for $1,000. Must be sold soon, as the owner goes West.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

RARE OFFER.—A HOUSE AND LOT OF Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, and 145 acres valuable heavily-timbered lands on Boreas River, in Essex County, N. Y., near the town of Minerva. The Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga Railroad is within 1½ miles. Will be exchanged at a fair valuation for houses suitable for the California market and about $[illegible] in cash, or will be sold for cash at a great sacrifice.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TWO HOUSES AND LOT FOR SALE—No. 895 3d-av., between 20th and 30th sts. The lot is 24 feet 8½ inches by 110 feet. The houses have separate yards. For particulars apply on the premises.

Also, three lots, pleasantly situated, at Maspeth, L. I., about 3 miles from Williamsburg Ferry. One-half would be taken in groceries or dry goods, the rest on bond and mortgage for four years.

WANTED—ELIGIBLE BUILDING LOTS IN Brooklyn in exchange for good improved property; two good brick stores in Fulton-av., and a new brick dwelling-house in a good neighborhood, all occupied. Address Post-Office, Box No. 68, Brooklyn, or inquire at the corner of Nevins and Degraw sts., Brooklyn.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, THE FOUR-STORY brick English-basement house No. 130 West 25th-st., lot 18 by 98 feet 9 inches; has the modern improvements, and will be sold much less than its fair value. Address, or inquire of W. H. FORBES, No. 388 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE, BOTH first-class. The house is brown-stone front, with all the modern improvements—situated in 29th-st., a little west of 5th-av. Apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE.—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK dwellings, Nos. 18 and 19 West Washington-place. Lots, 22.4x96.8; houses, 22.4x40x44 feet. For price and terms, inquire at No. 18 West Washington-place.

HOUSES TO LET.

LOFTS TO LET—WITH A BEAUTIFUL front light of six windows each, in store Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., near Greenwich-st., 40 feet front by 80 feet deep; possession Feb. 1. Apply to A. M. THOMPSON & CO., No. 206 Fulton-st.

CELLAR TO LET.—THE SPACIOUS CELLAR and vault of store Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., near Greenwich-st.; possession Feb. 1. Apply to A. M. THOMPSON & CO., No. 206 Fulton-st.

OFFICE TO RENT IN WILLIAM-ST., CORNER Cedar. Price $200. Apply to E. WILEY, No. 6 Wall-st., room No. 15.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE IN BROOKLYN—A good two-story brick or frame house, with one or more extra lots; towards Bedford preferred. Possession in March. A permanent tenant, possibly a purchaser, if suited, may be found by addressing P. F., Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 24th and 25th sts., East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light machinery. The engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unsurpassed in this country. For terms, &c., apply at the Office on the premises.

STEADY POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILDing, corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one block from Broadway; Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam pipes.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—A HANDSOME room, 50 by 100 feet, with power, in a new brick factory, near this City, will be let low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 39 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

FLOORS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER. Apply at E. HIDDEN'S Foundry, corner avenue C and 12th-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

Land Warrants wanted by
KIRTLAND & CO., No. 42 Wall-st.

U. S. PASSPORTS, ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 114 Warren st. Naturalized citizens [illegible]. Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 6 BROAD STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible].

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual election, held at the office, on Monday, 5th instant, viz.:

W. Callender, Fred'k DePeyster, T. James Glover,
Eugene Dutilh, Jas. Donaldson, E. H. Howell,
E. A. Hargous, John Brouwer, S. P. Bell,
M. Y. Harmony, Arthur Leary, [illegible] Wells,
Peter Morris, G. W. Coster, J. H. Hobby,
Henry Morgan, John Garcia.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Wm. Callender was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, office, No. 12 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
Cash Capital..........................$200,000.
ALL PAID IN.

This company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Thos. A. Emmet, Jno. M. Furman, Benj. C. Townsend,
David Milliken, P. A. Hegeman, Robert Le Roy,
Geo. M. Grovers, J. Thompson, Elisha B. Morgan,
Gabriel Mead, Wm. Birdsall, P. Condinery,
Jas. M. Wilson, C. M. Connolly, E. W. Gaines,
S. A. Warner, R. C. Burlage, Archd. T. Finn,
Ira Smith, Israel Corse, G. Griswold, Jr.,
P. P. Rodocanachi, Fred. G. Swan, Edwin Thorne,
A. J. Cipriani, Louis J. Belloni, James E. Paul,
E. Whitehouse, John Randall, Robt. Emmet, Jr.
Arthur Leary, Charles Tuttle, David Logan,
Richard Hardt, C. L. Beckwith, David Jones.

THOS. A. EMMET, President.
GABRIEL MEAD, Vice-President.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 38 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing, Silas Brouson, G. A. Townsend,
C. W. Lawrence, E. E. Eno, Dan A. Cushman,
E. Townsend, John Watson, U. J. Smith,
C. R. Swords, Jas. W. Corliss, Alfred Willis,
Ellis Willis, Samuel Willets, S. L. H. Ward,
Stuart C. Marsh, Wm. K. Strong, Robert M. Bruce,
John Penfold, S. T. Nicoll, J. S. Boyd,
John Compton, Geo. Griswold, Jr., A. Y. Delvaile,
D. Henry Haight, Noah S. Hunt, Henry S. Leverich,
Jos. Lawrence, Thomas Small, L. Turnure,
L. S. Suares, J. H. Ransom,

JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL CIRCULARS AND EVERY INFORMATION can be obtained at the United States and B. N. American School Agency, No. 129 Nassau-st., room No. 3, next to the Nassau Bank. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. Teachers wishing engagements are invited to apply to
HATTON & WELLS.

$112 A YEAR IS CHARGED FOR BOARD and Tuition at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. Next term opens April 17. Male and female. For catalogues, address C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE new pupils daily this week for class or private instruction in penmanship and book-keeping. Ladies' writing class at 11 o'clock A. M.; gentlemen day and evening. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 369 Broadway.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, No. 48 East 24th st., near Madison Park.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER.

SPECIAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have been appointed the general Assignee of the firm of WOOD & OSBORN, Flour and Feed Dealers, of No. 204 Chambers-st., in this City. All persons indebted to said firm are hereby required to pay to me immediately the amounts they severally owe, and all persons having claims against said concern are requested to present the same at my office.
AARON HARDMAN,
No. 130 Canal-st., corner Bowery.
New-York, Jan. 6, 1857.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS ABOUT fitting up new stores, are reminded that they can have their stores fitted with shades and curtains, in a workman-like manner, and at fair prices, by their old and tried friend, G. P. GRATACAP, who for thirty years has been engaged in the practical branches of the upholstery business down town, and now at No. 340 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. Orders through the post attended to promptly.

NEW-YORK CITY.

New-York Fillibusters.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The *Sunday Courier*, of the 11th inst., contains an article in reference to your list of New-York Fillibusters, published last week. The article in the *Courier* is full of inaccuracies. If acceptable, you can publish the following list of those who left New-York for Nicaragua and held positions there. There are some omissions, but as far as the list goes it is correct—some names, of course, escape my memory.

COL. FABENS.—This gentleman was one of Nicaragua's earliest friends. He has held the post of "Minister of Colonization," is here now, and a hard worker in the cause.

MAJ. HEISS.—This gentleman is well known as a former envoy to this country from Nicaragua. He is now here.

MR. GARRISON.—Is also well-known as a former Minister. He was succeeded by Don FERMIN FERRAR, and is now here. He, like Maj. HEISS and Col. FABENS, is a warm friend of Nicaragua.

LIEUT.-COL. FRANK ANDERSON.—Was one of the "Fifty-six" of the *Vesta*. He has seen hard service, been wounded four times severely; been home twice on furlough, and returned on the *James Adger*.

MAJ. H. DUSENBURY.—Went to Nicaragua on the steamer *Northern Light*, in January, 1856. Was first made a Lieutenant on the "Staff," then Captain, and subsequently Major. He has seen service there as well as in Mexico, where he served with the New-York Volunteers. He is at present in Nicaragua.

Capt. J. C. FARNHAM.—Went to Nicaragua in Jan. 1856. Received a Captain's commission, and after several months service returned to New-York on sick leave, having the yellow fever. He returns by the *Tennessee* on the 29th of the present month. He saw service in Mexico with the Pennsylvanian Volunteers.

Capt. F. B. O'KEEFE.—Served several months in Nicaragua, returned to New-York on leave, and went back by the *Adger*. Was in the battle of Rivas. Served in Mexico also.

Capt. DEWITT CLINTON.—Went early to Nicaragua; served on the General Staff as Lieutenant and Captain, and was killed at Rivas. Served in Mexico in the 12th Infantry.

Capt. CHAS. KRUGER.—Went out Jan. 24, 1856. Made First Lieutenant, then Captain. Served in Mexico. Is stationed at San Carlos.

Col. G. B. HALL.—Went to Nicaragua in June, 1856. Was made Commissary General with rank of Colonel. Returned in October on sick leave. Yet here; returns per *Tennessee* on the 22d inst. Served in Mexico in the New-York Volunteers.

Capt. CHAS. A. WATERS.—Went out in Sept. 1856. Has behaved gallantly in the battles since, and yet remains in that country.

Lieut. Col. MACINTOSH.—Went out in March last, made Major, afterwards Lieutenant Colonel. Served in Mexico. Is yet in Nicaragua.

Capt. JNO. CREIGHTON.—Was at the battle of Santa Rosa, then resigned and returned to New-York.

Capt. WILL. MORRIS.—Went out in 1856. Served as Captain in the line. Now holds the position of Quartermaster, with rank of Captain. Yet in Nicaragua.

Capt. JNO. MCCARDLE.—Went out in January, 1856. Made teacher of the sword exercise, with rank of Captain. Left his arm at Rivas, and returned home on leave. Yet here.

Capt. M. E. BRADLEY.—Went out in January, 1856. High private, then Lieutenant-Quartermaster, then Captain of Transit Rangers. Yet in Nicaragua.

Capt. HASSELWITZ.—Made Captain in October. Dropped from the rolls, reinstated, and died at Granada.

Capt. MATHEWSON.—Went out in January, 1856. Remained a civilian until March, when he received a Captain's commission. Here on leave.

Lieut. JNO. GRIFFIN.—Went out in March, 1856, and is yet in Nicaragua.

Lieut. KERRIGAN.—Went out in January, 1856. Received a Lieutenant's commission, served a few months and resigned. Here now.

Lieut. JULIUS KIEL.—Went out in January, 1856. Made Second Lieutenant. Killed at San Jacinto.

Lieut. CHAS. COOPER.—Went out in 1855. Served in the Rifles, then made Lieutenant. Served in Mexico with the New-York Volunteers. Died at Virgin in May last.

Lieut. ANDERSON.—Brother to the Colonel. Has served several months and has been wounded. Yet in Nicaragua.

Lieut. P. TRACEY.—Went out in January, 1856. Served a few days as Lieutenant, resigned and went into business there. Is now here.

Lieut. CARTWRIGHT.—Has served several months as Lieutenant of Artillery. Is yet in Nicaragua.

Lieut. GEORGE H. MAY.—Served as First Lieutenant, resigned, made chaplain, resigned, and is now here.

DR. WING.—Served as Assistant Surgeon. Died in Granada.

MR. WEBBER.—Went out in January, 1856. Was in Government employ, and was among the missing at the battle of Rivas.

Purser THOMAS COOPER.—Went out in February, 1856. Served in the Infantry, and was made Purser of the steamer *San Carlos*. Yet in Nicaragua.

Surveyor JACKSON.—Went out in 1855. Made Surveyor-General. Yet there.

THOMAS A. BAILLE.—Went out in 1855. Was Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department. Died in Granada.

GEORGE F. ALDEN.—Went out in January, 1856. Was made one of the Commissioners to settle the Transit affairs. Died in Granada.

JOHN A. MCMULLIN.—Served in the Infantry. Was made Clerk in the Quarter-master Department. Died at San Juan del Sur.

WILLIAM WILSON.—Paid Nicaragua a flying visit, and invested several thousands in real estate. Took with him 100 men.

ALEX. MASON.—Went to Nicaragua twice, and made several investments in real estate.

WILLIAM LESTER (known as Captain).—Went to Nicaragua. Received a conditional commission. Returned and never complied with the conditions.

A. J. MORRISON.—Went to Nicaragua. Received no commission and returned.

OLIVER H. OAKSMITH.—Went out in February, 1856. Was Collector of the Port of Granada. Returned on sick leave. Yet here.

Gen. R. C. WHEAT and Capt. LORENZO LEWIS, went to Nicaragua on the *James Adger*.

The friends, active friends of Nicaragua, who reside in New-York, are far too numerous to mention by name; but it would be doing an injustice to those gentlemen who have so nobly come forward to aid their countrymen in Nicaragua, in their hour of trial, were I to omit to mention, in this connection, the names of Mr. Alex. C. Lawrence, Gen. Cazneau, Gen. Greene, Gen. Ward B. Burnett, Alex. C. Morton, Jonas C. Bartlett, Esq., Maj. Henry Welden, Samuel Suydam, Esq., Capt. Isaiah Rynders, Jeremiah Haley, Esq., and Thomas Francis Meagher, Esq. These gentlemen deserve the thanks of every friend of Nicaragua. I have named these from memory, and doubtless many are omitted whom it would be a pleasure to mention.

A FRIEND TO NICARAGUA.

Branch Lays Down His Life for a Dollar.

To the Public of New-York:

The late Common Council employed me to capture aliens, and, after I caged them, the Police Commissioners let them out, and the Corporation refused to pay me $4,500, the cost of their capture. This has greatly reduced my purse, and my host, tailor, boot-black, washerwoman and newsboy give me a hard chase around the bleak corners and down the dark lanes of the metropolis. I have written my life, from the very moment of my birth down to the present hour, including my Chrono-amenotechny, California, Fire Department and Matsell campaigns, with alligators, aliens and worms, snapping, glaring and squirming in all directions. My life will be remarkably historical, and an extraordinary acquisition to libraries and the glorious Union. I have seen several publishers and they nearly all express a desire to publish my life, but when I show them the manuscript I fear the magnitude of the alligators, aliens, and worms, will paralyze their nerves and deter them from its publication, lest they may be sent up six months for libel. So I, being both printer and author, have resolved to purchase a font of type and publish the book myself, and thus assume the terrible responsibility. My book will reflect my life about as I have lived it, though not quite, as I have erred much, which I profoundly regret, and shall conceal many errors from the public view. But I shall disclose many foibles of youth and age, and shall deal justly with every name embodied in my funny and thrilling narrative. I am utterly penniless, and shall immediately canvass the City for subscribers, from whom I shall most respectfully crave one dollar when I call, for which I will return my Life on its publication. Five hundred cash subscribers will enable me to immediately publish it, and I will be forever grateful to all who will let me have a dollar when they kindly subscribe.

Very sincerely, STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

N. B.—I authorize no one to get subscribers, but shall come myself, so that you will see the Alligator, and get his curious *Life*, and all for one dollar in ready money. And if I make a few hundred dollars by the operation, I may retire to my own beloved Rhode Island, and wander no more over earth and ocean, on whose frigid bosom I have been roughly tossed since my early boyhood. S. H. B.

The Marine Court Summons.

A petition is placed in the Supreme Court, addressed to the Senate and Assembly of this State, praying that, in consequence of the enlarged and increased jurisdiction of the Marine Court, all summons issuing therefrom may be served by the Sheriff of the City, or by some person not a party to the action; and that all processes issuing out of that Court, shall be served by the Sheriff. This is a petition to have the Legislature pass the bill, introduced into the Senate by Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, entitled "In relation to the service of summons and other process issuing out of the Marine Court of the City of New-York."

Though the paper was only left for names, yesterday, we notice already the names of many of the prominent lawyers of the City.

An Old Trick Revived.

The other day two fellows went on board of the Hamburg steamship *Borussia*, lying at Pier No. 21 N. R., and applied to one of the officers. Fellow No. 1 stated, with tears in his eyes, that Fellow No. 2 had found a package of $200 belonging to him, which he (No. 1) had lost on the dock. Fellow No. 2 refused to give up the package (which he held openly in his hand) unless No. 1 would give him $10 reward, and No. 1 consequently applied to the officer to loan him the amount, offering to leave the package as security for its repayment. The officer had, however, heard something of New-York tricks, and calling some of his men, he ordered them to clear the two off the deck and off the dock. The swindlers, however, seemed to understand the intent or the order (though it was given in German) and before it could be executed vamosed.

The Waste of Water.

Letting the water run to keep the Croton pipes from freezing seems to be necessary, still the practice causes the waste of a great deal of water. Last year the water fell 9 feet in the reservoir, during three days only from this one cause. Will the Aqueduct Department suggest a remedy? We can't have our pipes freeze, and we don't want to waste water.

☞ The anniversary of Sabbath School No. 6, attached to the Norfolk-street Baptist Church, took place on Wednesday evening. Prizes were awarded to EDWIN BROWN, MARY L. HOLMAN, WILLIAM B. MCGOWAN, and FANNY JARVIS, for selling the largest number of tickets. Handsome presents were also made by the teachers, to the Superintendents, C. T. GOODWIN, Esq., and Mrs. MARY KENWORTHY. The exercises were of an interesting character, and as usual on such occasions with this school, the house was crowded to overflowing.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen was called to order at 5 P. M., the President, Alderman CLANCY, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A number of petitions from persons praying for appointments or reappointments to the office of Commissioner of Deeds, were appropriately referred.

The petition of John McGrane for payment of 70 per cent. on his contract for regulating Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Fifty-eighth streets, was also referred to a special committee.

A communication was received from Richard Busteed, Counsel to the Corporation, stating that he had received the resolution of the Board of Aldermen reciting "that a difference of opinion exists in the Fire Department as to the legal effect of a 'suspension,'" and requesting his opinion as to the rights and privileges of members of the Department while under sentence of suspension. The Corporation Counsel was of opinion that the power of suspension of Firemen for cause, subject to the approval of the Common Council, by the Commissioners of the Fire Department, as granted by section 11 of the act of March 29, 1855, for the better regulation of the firemen in the City of New-York, may be the power of absolute suspension from the exercise of all the rights, privileges and duties with which the office of fireman is by law invested—and that every sentence of suspension, unless it be expressed on its face to be only partial or particular, amounts in law to an absolute suspension for the period designated in the act or sentence of suspension.

The communication was received and ordered on file.

The special order for the evening, to wit, the report of the Special Committee in favor of the amended Charter, was taken up and the proposed amended Charter was read.

Alderman MORRISON in moving the adoption of the report, stated that it had received the approval of all the members of the Council, with the exception of the Alderman of the Tenth, who was absent, but who had signified his approval of it. The proposed Charter had been made up, he said, from the existing and from former Charters, and he hoped that the recommendation of the Committee, to the effect that the Charter be submitted to the State Legislature for adoption, be received and adopted.

The motion was carried almost unanimously.

The PRESIDENT announced that an injunction had been served on the Board, restraining it from passing, adopting, or sanctioning any resolution, ordinance, or other act, repealing, rescinding, annulling, or impairing the resolution passed in December, 1852, and referred to in the complaint of Henry Dubois against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the construction of a railway in Broadway.

On motion of Alderman WILSON, all such papers, &c., transmitted from the Board of Councilmen, as had not been acted on by the last Board, were again referred to that body.

On motion, the nomination of George Goodheart as Deputy Clerk of Washington Market, in place of A. Williams, resigned, was concurred in.

The resolution passed by the Board of Councilmen, to appropriate $2,000 for the celebration of Washington's Birthday, was opposed by Alderman TUCKER, who made an amendment, providing for a reduction of the sum to $1,000.

Alderman BLUNT seconded the amendment.

Alderman TUCKER supported it in a lengthened speech, and hoped that, as the Democrats claimed to be the Simon pure economical party, they would adopt his motion for a reduction. He, himself, he declared, had never tasted a sup or smoked a cigar out of any of these appropriations. [Laughter.]

Alderman DRAKE said he believed he sat twice alongside the last speaker when he (Alderman TUCKER) smoked cigars the bill for which was footed by the Comptroller. He hoped that resolution would be concurred in.

Alderman ADAMS stated that in the previous Board the resolution from the Board of Councilmen, which provided for an appropriation of merely $1,000, was sent back to them, and amended by increasing it to $2,000.

Alderman TUCKER asserted that last year's appropriation was for but $1,000.

Alderman FULLMER believed the Board might be penny-wise and pound-foolish, and hoped no amendment would be carried.

Alderman DRAKE insisted on the propriety of concurring in the original resolution, and strenuously opposed the amendment.

Alderman MCSPEDON thought that if this proposed appropriation of $2,000 was merely to enable the veterans to spend the 22d of February, it was considerably too much; but if it was for purposes of general jollification, he would not object.

Alderman STEERS was opposed to the appropriation unless the object of it were stated. He thought $1,000 was sufficient; but, if $2,000 was to be appropriated, let it be distributed where it would be of service, by giving it to the widows and orphans of the New-York Volunteers, and the Veteran Corps of 1812.

Alderman TUCKER hoped that, under no circumstances, would the appropriation exceed $1,200.

After some further discussion,

The amendment of Alderman STEERS, providing that the amount appropriated, whatever it be, be divided equally between the widows and orphans of the New-York Volunteers and the Veterans of 1812, was lost.

Alderman MORRISON then moved, as an amendment, that $500 be appropriated for each of the charitable purposes stated in the amendment just lost, and that the remainder be appropriated for a public celebration.

This amendment was lost.

Alderman STEERS moved that the appropriation for the charitable purposes above mentioned be $250 for each.

Pending the action on this amendment,

Alderman HOFFMIRE moved that instead of the proposed appropriation of $2,000, the sum of $500 be substituted. Lost.

Alderman STEERS' amendment was then put, and adopted by a majority of 11 over 9.

The original motion for a concurrence in the $2,000 appropriation was then put and carried.

The report of the Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen, to whom had been referred the matter of providing funds for a public reception of the officers and crew of Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Retribution*, and recommending the appropriation of at least $2,500 for that purpose, together with the resolution of the Councilmen, in approval of the report, were now taken up, and a concurrence moved for.

Alderman TUCKER made a speech against the appropriation, and moved as an amendment, that action on the subject be postponed till Monday night.

Alderman STEERS insisted on the propriety of making an immediate appropriation.

Alderman OWENS concurred in the necessity, as a matter of public credit, of the great City of New-York concurring in the appropriation in question.

Alderman TUCKER made another speech against a concurrence, in the course of which he was called to order, by the President, the question before the house being for a postponement. The Alderman thereupon withdrew his amendment.

The motion to concur was then put and carried by a vote of 17 to 3.

A resolution, instructing the collectors of assessments not to charge any interest on the assessments on proprietors of property in the vicinity of the Central Park until otherwise ordered, was received from the Board of Councilmen, and taken up for action.

The matter was referred to a Special Committee.

After the transaction of some other business, the Board adjourned till Monday evening.

Board of Supervisors.

This body met yesterday afternoon, as customary, at 4 o'clock. His Honor the Mayor presided.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting,

A bill was presented for the sum of $1,069 41, (to the accuracy of which Mr. Henry H. Howard, Receiver of Taxes, testified by appending his signature,) for serving notices of unpaid taxes for 1856.

Supervisors TUCKER and FULLMER advocated the reference of the bill to the Committee on Taxes.

Supervisors CLANCY, ADAMS and DRAKE opposed the reference, and addressed the Board in favor of an immediate payment.

The ayes and noes were called for, and resulted in the adoption of the motion to refer.

The bill for $4,000, made out in conformity with the act of the Legislature passed on April 16, 1852, for additional compensation due the late Judge Edwards, was referred to the Committee on Civil Courts.

The bill of James C. Willett, Sheriff, for services, &c., rendered from November, 1856, till Jan. 1, 1857, for $2,870 40, was ordered to be paid.

The petition of John D. Hoyt and John Leader, Assessors for the Nineteenth Ward, for payment to Samuel E. Holmes of the sum of $2,500, for services of himself and assistant during the period of 625 days, in mapping the Nineteenth Ward, was, after considerable discussion, referred to a Special Committee, composed of Supervisors ADAMS, BANTA and MCSPEDON.

After the presentation and reference of a number of petitions for remission of taxes, the Board adjourned till Monday evening.

Chamber of Commerce—Retributive Justice and Courtesy.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce met at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Merchants' Bank, P. PERIT in the Chair. The object of the meeting was to make arrangements for the public reception of the officers of the *Retribution*.

Mr. J. DEPEYSTER OGDEN moved the following resolutions, which were seconded by J. A. STEVENS, Esq., and adopted:

Whereas, It is understood that the English steam-frigate *Retribution*, daily expected at this port, has been selected by the British Government to convey Capt. HARTSTEIN, and officers of the bark *Resolute*, back to the United States; the *Resolute* being one of the discovery ships sent by Great Britain in search of Capt. FRANKLIN, but after being abandoned in the ice of the Arctic regions, was fortunately fallen in with and brought into port by our own countrymen, then purchased by Congress and sent back on her late mission of friendship and good will; and

Whereas, The return and presentation of this vessel on the part of the United States to Great Britain have been received in England with every form of courtesy, and acknowledged by every mark of distinction to our officers who were charged with this welcome duty; and whereas such acts, while they well befit the character of the great and kindred nations, cannot fail to awaken sentiments of mutual kindness and mutual regard, therefore

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of New-York entertains an honest pride in bearing testimony to the general feeling of congratulation on this occasion.

Resolved, As a tribute of respect, no less than of acknowledgment, for the courtesies and cordial reception to Captain HARTSTEIN and officers, that a Committee of — be appointed by this Chamber to cooperate with a Committee of citizens in giving an appropriate reception to the Commander and officers of the frigate *Retribution*.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair, Mr. GRINNELL being named as Chairman, but he declined, and nominated Mr. PERIT:

P. Perit,	C. H. Russell,	W. B. Duncan,
James Brown,	C. H. Marshall,	Wm. B. Astor,
A. A. Low,	[illegible]	Royal Phelps,
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
James G. King,	R. C. Bogert,	[illegible]
J. P. Phenix,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geo. W. Blunt,	John A. Stevens,	[illegible]
E. D. Morgan,	John C. Green,	Thos. Tileston,
Mered. Howland,	H. K. Bogert,	H. H. McCurdy,
J. W. Alsop,	C. Barstow,	W. W. Stone,
	James Lee.	

Mr. DENNING DUER offered the following:

Resolved, That the gentlemen hereafter named be invited by this Chamber as a Committee of citizens to cooperate with the Committee of this Chamber in carrying out the foregoing resolutions:

Thos. J. Oakley,	Peter Cooper,	Simeon Draper,
H. J. Redfield,	Isaac Townsend,	John Van Buren,
Luther Bradish,	J. T. Soutter,	Moses Taylor,
B. D. Silliman,	John E. Williams,	John Cochrane,
W. Kent,	James Gallatin,	John D. Wolf,
F. B. Cutting,	Daniel Lord,	Benj. F. Butler,
Geo. Griswold,	J. R. Broadhead,	Wm. C. Bryant,
W. B. Crosby,	W. G. Noyes,	R. M. Blatchford,
Stephen Whitney,	J. Watson Webb,	And. J. Comstock,
J. J. Roosevelt,	Wm. M. Evarts,	Horatio Allen.
J. J. Jones,	John Oothout,	

The Joint Committee are notified to meet at room No. 13, Insurance Building. Adjourned.

Mechanics' Club—American Institute.

The Mechanics' Club of the American Institute met last evening in Broadway, CHARLES H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

The Secretary, H. MEIGS, Esq., read some interesting papers on "Diamonds produced from Carbon," on "Ultramarine," on "Meteorology," and on "Ruhnkoof's Electric Machine."

The subject of the evening was "Steam and Steam-boilers." John D. WARD, Esq., of the Novelty Works, recited a paper developing his views. With regard to "explosions," Mr. WARD observed that some of the proposed devices for the prevention of such accidents are not at all likely to accomplish that intention, and that the idea of rendering any boiler safe by placing any apparatus whatever to the outside of the boiler, and even placing detective machinery within, is entirely fallacious. Whether the contrivance be fusible metal plates, or plugs, or floats, or steam-whistles, or any indefinite increase of the number of safety valves, or the most elaborate modifications of feeding pumps, none of these can postpone the bursting of a boiler, or prevent the rupture of the metal when subjected by the pressure of steam to a strain which exceeds the ultimate *limit of its strength*. It should be borne in mind that this limit in a steam-boiler, whether used or not, is daily and hourly diminishing. The best-known means for lessening the danger of explosion which is an inevitable attendant upon the use of all boilers subjected to a pressure of steam are: 1st. To secure good materials and workmanship; and 2d. Confidence in the *integrity*, intelligence, practical skill and sound judgment of those intrusted with their management. When these are wanting, no boiler can be worked safely. The addition of a correct steam gauge will add nothing to the safety.

Mr. HASWELL entered into details explanatory of his views, which cannot be rendered intelligible without a diagram. He observed that a boiler is only as strong as its weakest part.

Mr. PELL, President of the American Institute, said high pressure alone was not the cause of explosion. High pressure could not burst a boiler unless acting suddenly. Boilers are certainly dangerous, as terrible accidents have occurred when there was neither steam nor water in the boiler, or in fact, fuel underneath, the previous heat having decomposed water into its gases which explode on the introduction of a light. A valve might be arranged in such a manner as to admit air in sufficient quantity to choke the condenser of the engine, shut off the water and throttle-valves, and open the blow-valves. If this were accomplished, the fly-wheel would make but one revolution instead of five as is now the case.

Mr. PELL observed that he had carefully examined the engines of the *Atlantic*; the boilers were of a novel construction, being tubular, and placed in a *vertical*, not in a horizontal position. These were placed in tiers over two rows of fire-places; he characterized the arrangement as admirable, the boiler surface being vastly increased. The contrivance saves fuel, and in the opinion of Mr. PELL, *is not liable to explosion*.

Mr. TILLMANN read a letter from Mr. H. WRIGHT, who gives it as his opinion that explosion occurs in this way. Solid bodies absorb heat and increase in temperature, water under ordinary circumstances does not. Under pressure it does so, slowly and to a limited degree, and so far refuses to convert itself into vapor, holding itself in readiness to do so at once in any sudden change of circumstances. It then becomes an auxiliary in explosion.

The "general construction of boilers" was given out as the subject for the next meeting.

New-York Sunday-School Union.

This Board held their regular monthly meeting at their rooms, No. 59 Chambers-street, on Wednesday P. M., the 14th inst., the President, Rev. Dr. FERRIS, in the Chair, with Vice-Presidents FORRNEY, MORGAN, and CONOVER.

The Sabbath Schools in their connection were reported as in an unusually prosperous condition, and, in view of the cheering reports of the Chairman of the Missionary Committee, Mr. CONOVER, of the liberal response of the various churches, in carrying out the aggressive missionary work of the Union, in reaching the children of the masses in this City, it was resolved to set apart a day of special thanksgiving and prayer to God, in concert with the Teachers' Association, and Messrs. CONOVER, MAPELSDEN, and CONSTANT, were appointed to further the object.

The President of the Union, Chancellor FERRIS, and Mr. R. G. PARDEE, their agent, were appointed to represent the Society in the Sabbath School Teachers' State Convention to be held in the city of Albany on the 20th and 21st inst.

Unexpectedly Caught.

On Tuesday evening two young German women named AMELIE KRUSE and ELISE KARSIN, attended a masquerade ball at the Winter Garden, in the Bowery, and there made the acquaintance of a foppishly dressed young man of foreign accent, who accompanied them to their residence, No. 24 Sullivan-street. The charming foreign accent, or seductive toilette, or agreeable air of their male attendant, quite gained the confidence of the German girls, and he was permitted to linger an hour or two in their apartment. At last he departed, with great seeming reluctance, and the discovery was soon made that a gold watch, $300 in money, and two pawn tickets for a valuable silk dress and crape shawl had departed with him. In the course of the day AMELIE and ELISE sallied out to Broadway with the desperate hope of meeting their nocturnal companion and recovering their property. They accordingly entered a stage, and had not proceeded far when the gentleman was fortunately espied walking leisurely up Broadway, with his shawl on his arm. A policeman happened to be near, and the accused was invited to accompany the party to the girls' residence, where he owned up and produced the watch and money, but could give no account of the tickets. With a severe reprimand from the policeman, the culprit was dismissed, thanking his gallant star, doubtless, that he got off so easily.

Illumination.

The Head-Quarters of the Young Men's Central Republican Union, at Stuyvesant Institute, were brilliantly illuminated Wednesday evening, in honor of the election of Gen. SIMON CAMERON as United States Senator from Pennsylvania, for the term of six years from the 4th of March ensuing.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Jan. 16.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 411, 479, 695, 55, 239, 119, 369, 311, 505, 506, 507, 512 to 517, 524, 526 to 534, 536 to 549, 493, 485.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—*Part I.*—Nos. 99, 1084, 1212, 1170, 1011, 2792, 1053, 1094, 1396, 1293½, 1408. *Part II.*—Nos. 278, 298, 310, 188, 134, 250, 344, 416, 418, 424, 426, 430, 432, 446 to 456, 460 to 469, 479 to 486, 494 to 512, 90, 312, 514 to 523.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 58, 254 to 264, 229, 89, 93, 205. *Part II.*—Nos. 114, 66, 73, 198, 199, 243 to 256.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 15.

Before Judge Hall.

Jacob A. Conover vs. Peter R. Reach et al.—This case, which has occupied the time of the Court for several days back, was submitted to the jury late yesterday afternoon, after being summed up by Mr. Gifford for the defence, and by Mr. Keller for the plaintiff. The case, as will be recollected, is a contest between the owners of two patents, one for a machine for splitting kindling wood, issued to the plaintiff, and the other for a machine for splitting wood to make matches. The jury, after being charged by Judge HALL, retired, but were unable to agree upon a verdict, and after being out all night, were this morning discharged from further consideration of the matter.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—JANUARY 15.

Before Commissioner Bridgman.

OBTAINING LETTERS FRAUDULENTLY FROM THE UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE.

The examination was concluded to-day in the case of Wm. Tyler Antony, charged with having obtained fraudulently from the Post-Office, letters directed to Thomas N. Stanford & Co., No. 637 Broadway, and appropriating to his own use money taken therefrom. Thomas N. Stanford was the only remaining witness called. He testified that he was the senior partner in the firm of Thomas N. Stanford & Co.; besides the letters addressed to the firm, he was, personally, in the daily receipt of a large number of letters containing money and checks, sent to him, as Treasurer of the Domestic Missionary Society. On the 22d of last December, the day on which their mail was taken, as is charged, by the accused, from the Post-Office; a double mail was due this day, being Monday; he sent down the porter on this day to get the mail, and he brought back word that the mail had been previously taken by some one from the office. The porter was the only person authorized to get the mail. If he sent any one else to the office he always gave them a special note to the Post-Office clerk. He had never given any such note to the prisoner, and had never seen him till his appearance in Court.

No testimony was offered for the defence.

The Commissioner decided to commit the prisoner for trial. In default of bail he was remanded to Eldridge-street Jail to await trial before the United States District Court.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 15.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

[illegible] vs. [illegible].—Motion granted, with $10 costs to plaintiff, to abide event.

Kipp vs. Munroe.—Motion granted.

Ernst vs. Belden.—Referred to J. P. Crosby.

In re Elizabeth Seaman.—Application denied, without costs.

In re appointment of Trustees to take charge of the estate of Charles B. Huntington, imprisoned in the State Prison for a term less than his natural life.—Application granted. Trustees to be appointed on further consultation.

Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company vs. Jubs.—Case settled.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

The Butchers' Real Estate Hide Association vs. Phillips.—Order amended and settled.

Byron vs. The New-York State Printing Telegraph Company.—Demurrer overruled, with leave to defendant to amend, on payment of costs of this answer.

Bates vs. Ferguson.—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

Cornell vs. Collingwood.—Plaintiff to have leave to amend complaint, and defendant to be at liberty to answer, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Oakley.

FRAUDULENT REPRESENTATIONS.

Davy vs. Knight. Albert De Le Montagnie applied to Wood and Grant, agents of the plaintiff, to purchase 1,061 bushels of peas, at $1,50 per bushel, of sixty pounds weight. The bags were to be returned, as were the barrels, for which twenty-two cents each were to be allowed. The agents applied to C. E. Knight to find out whether Montagnie was reliable. He gave such representations that the plaintiff sold the peas, receiving $200 down. This occurred on the 8th of January, 1855. Subsequently the plaintiff found that Montagnie was insolvent, and he therefore received no further payment. He now sues Knight for the balance due, amounting to $717 38, charging that when he (Knight) stated to his agents that Montagnie was reliable, he knew that he was insolvent. That on the 15th of November, 1854, Montagnie had given him a mortgage on all his property. That subsequent to the purchase of the peas, Montagnie made an assignment to him of his stock to satisfy this mortgage. The plaintiff therefore charges him with fraudulent representations in inducing him to sell the peas, and demands judgment for the amount.

The jury were ordered to bring in a sealed verdict.

Before Hon. Justice Duer, without a Jury.

THE NEW-YORK HOTEL DIFFICULTY.

Nathaniel G. Carnes and Samuel Haskell vs. Curtis Judson, Cranston, Clark and Bininger.—This is a suit arising out of the old New-York Hotel difficulty, and the charges made are about the same as those made in the other suits.

The complaint charges that a judgment against Judson was obtained in March, 1855, for $5,116 68, and execution returned unsatisfied. Judgment obtained against him in April, 1856, for $4,793 57, and execution returned unsatisfied. Judson and Cranston held leases of the New-York Hotel, which, together with the furniture of the house, was worth $110,000. In December, 1854, Judson assigned his right in the property to Cranston without consideration, and it was agreed between them that if Judson could compromise with the creditors he should be reinstated. Cranston got a new lease in December, 1854, for five years, and still keeps the hotel profitably, and he now owes Judson a large amount as his share. Bininger and Clark claim to hold an assignment of Judson's share which is released, but kept alive to defraud creditors. The plaintiff, therefore, demands an injunction restraining the defendants Bininger and Clark from transferring their assumed claim, and praying for a receiver. The plaintiff is a judgment creditor of Judson.

Mr. Cranston in his answer claims that he gave a consideration for the hotel, inasmuch as he agreed to pay certain debts of the hotel, and some of Judson's private debts. He denies that Judson was to be reinstated in case of a settlement with his creditors. That Bininger and Clark own whatever of interest Judson may have had in the hotel.

Bininger and Clark deny everything except the assignment of Judson's share in the hotel. The case is still on.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

THE LOAN OF A RING.

Ole Bull vs. John F. Cowan.—This is rather a queer case. Mr. Bull lent his friend, Mr. Cowan, several thousand dollars worth of rich jewelry, consisting of diamond rings, gold snuff boxes, &c., which he said he should like to show to his wife. He returned all but one diamond ring, which he insisted Mr. Bull gave to his wife. Mr. Bull sued him to recover its value. The defendant put in an answer alleging the fact of the gift, but finally concluded to return the ring, but refused to pay any costs of the action. The action was therefore continued to recover the costs. A verdict was rendered for the plaintiff for $300—subject to a stipulation that on the defendant's paying the costs of the action, the verdict should be vacated, and the action discontinued.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Mary C. E. Bunker vs. Louis Bunker.—Order of reference to Francis Burns, Esq.

Wm. Brand, &c., vs. Wm. McGrorty.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs of motion and disbursements; cause to be set down for third Monday.

Eliza Glenny, &c., vs. Michael Doody, &c.—Motion granted, payment of $10 costs of motion and $10 costs of motion and disbursements.

Wm. Small vs. Erastus Wheaton.—Order of reference to Thomas Boese, Esq.

MARINE COURT.

Before His Honor, Judge McCarthy.

TRICKS OF THE TRADE—MATERIALS FOR HOOP SKIRTS.

Joyce vs. Bates et al.—The defendants are manufacturers of "Patent Elastic Skirts" in Broadway, that is, the makers of those immense hoops which we see navigated along our streets. Some time ago they purchased from E. R. Young, a cotton weaver in Connecticut, 32,600 pounds of cotton roving, at 20 cents a pound, paying $400 at the time on account. Jones assigned his claim for the $— remaining due, to the plaintiff who brought this action for its recovery.

The defendants admit the receipt of 40 bales, but defend the refusal of payment on the ground that they were overcharged in the weight to a greater sum than the amount claimed by the plaintiff. They proved by several witnesses that upon opening the bales, they found each one covered with half a dozen wrappers, averaging a weight of 6½ pounds each. These wrappers were worth but 3 cents a pound, while in this manner the defendants were to pay 20 cents a pound for them.

His Honor gave judgment for the defendants.

SUIT FOR BROKERAGE—BROOKLYN AND TEXAS.

Geo. B. Haskell vs. Justin Castant.—This was an action for $375 claimed as brokerage for effecting an exchange of some real estate in Brooklyn for a quantity of wild lands in Texas. It seems that one Chester Bedell thought that as far as civilization went he might as well live in Texas as in our neighboring city of churches, and the plaintiff hearing of this sensible idea called on him and proposed an exchange with the defendant, Castant, afterwards introducing the two parties. A contract was accordingly drawn up and signed, by which Bedell transferred certain real estate in Kings County valued at $7,500 to the defendant, Castant, in consideration of certain wild lands in Texas bounded as follows, etc.: Some doubt subsequently arising as to Bedell's title to the Brooklyn property, the bargain fell through and was never consummated.

The plaintiff now brings suit, as broker, for his commission of 5 per cent. on the $7,500, amounting to $375. The defendant contends that he never employed the plaintiff; that it was distinctly understood between the plaintiff and Bedell that the latter was to pay the brokerage in some of these wild Texas lands, and that a broker could not receive pay from both parties. The evidence supporting this view of the case, Judge MCCARTHY decided that as the law did not allow a person to be agent to both contracting parties, the plaintiff could not recover.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—THURSDAY.

Before the City Judge.

The jury, in the case of Thomas Deming, charged with arson in the first degree, were unable to agree, and were discharged this morning, after having been locked up all night. It was understood that they stood eleven for conviction for arson in the second degree, and one for acquittal. The District Attorney remarked that he should try the case again on the first day of next term.

Marcellus W. Lasalle, an old man in a feeble condition, pleaded guilty to grand larceny. The judge, in consequence of his infirm state of health, sentenced him to the lowest term of imprisonment prescribed by law—two years in the State Prison.

James Starr, a lad 16 years of age, was convicted of burglary in the third degree, in breaking into the store of Mr. H. R. Miller. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

Frank Hubert pleaded guilty to a larceny of two gold watches and one guard chain, the property of Napoleon Maclaughlin, of No. 60 Hudson-street. Sentence, two years in the State Prison.

George Sayres and Allen Tulley were convicted of grand larceny, in stealing, on Jan. 10, a trunk and other property, belonging to Mr. Peter C. Darling. The property was stolen from the canal boat *P. J. Houghtaling*, lying at Pier No. 46 East River. They were sentenced to four years and six months in the State Prison.

William Schroeder pleaded guilty to a charge of petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Samuel W. Greensward pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzling a robe worth $70 from the firm of Ubdell, Pierson & Lake, of Broadway. Sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

John Dibert, a boy only 13 years old, pleaded guilty of an attempt to commit grand larceny. He was detected in the act of carrying away from the store of Spies, Christ & Day, of No. 48 Park-place, five pieces of silk, valued at $500. A clerk, who saw him in the act of removing the goods, asked him what he intended to do with them. He made an unintelligible reply, dropped them and ran. He was pursued and overtaken, when he confessed his intention to steal them. Because of his extreme youth, the Judge sent him to the House of Refuge, instead of to Prison.

William Ross, charged with an assault with a knife upon Philip Stevens, was acquitted from insufficiency of evidence.

THE CHARGE AGAINST LIEUTENANT O'KEEFE.

Joseph O'Keefe, Lieutenant of the Thirteenth Ward Police, appeared yesterday to answer the charge of assault preferred against him by Mr. Edward Falconer, on Sunday, Nov. 2, 1856. The case has been often called up, but owing to the absence of Mr. Richard Busteed, the Corporation Counsel, has been as frequently postponed. Mr. Busteed did not appear yesterday, but deputed the Assistant Corporation Counsel to conduct the case.

On the day when the alleged offence was committed, a temperance lecturer was addressing a crowd from a pile of wood in Grand-street, causing an obstruction of the side-walk. The defendant, dressed as a private citizen, and showing no star or other mark of his office as a Policeman, ordered the lecturer away. Complainant was standing near the lecturer when O'Keefe took him by the coat and ordered him to depart. Complainant not at once complying, O'Keefe summoned a Policeman, and the two took him to the Station-House, where he was detained a short time before he was permitted to depart. He charged the Lieutenant with assault and battery.

The case was one of considerable importance to the police force, and the Court was crowded during the proceedings. The Judge charged the Jury strongly in the officer's favor, stating that he was justified in removing the complainant, and the only question was whether he had used unnecessary violence. Unless the principle were laid down that policemen were to be protected in the discharge of their duty, there would be no safety for citizens. They are liable to dismissal from office if they stand by and take no notice of what occurs, and if they use the necessary force in carrying out their instructions, they are liable to be prosecuted for assault and battery.

The Jury, after a brief deliberation, acquitted the defendant, but stated through their foreman that he was reprehensible in not wearing his star, and in using language to the complainant that was unnecessarily profane.

SURROGATE'S COURT—JAN. 15.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford.

WILL OF SAMPSON SIMSON, A WEALTHY HEBREW—IMPORTANT BEQUEST TO AID IN AMELIORATING THE CONDITION OF THE JEWS IN PALESTINE.

The will of the late Sampson Simson was to-day filed in the Surrogate's Office for probate. Mr. Simson was one of the oldest and wealthiest Jews residing in New-York. He was by profession a counselor at law, but has been retired from practice over forty years. He graduated at Columbia College some sixty years ago, and as will be seen, leaves among his bequests a slight token of remembrance for his Alma Mater. The property left by Mr. Simson comprises valuable real estate situated in this City and in Yonkers, and in Flushing, Long Island. The following is the will, with the exception of the private bequests which are omitted in compliance with the wishes of the legatees.

In the name of God, Amen. I, Sampson Simson, of the City and State of New-York, counselor at law, do make this my last will and testament, as follows:

First—I hereby appoint my friends John L. Riker, John H. Riker, and Rev. Ansel Leo the executors of this my will, and it being my wish that all my real estate not specifically devised be sold and converted into personal property in order to pay the legacies hereinafter given as soon as can be advantageously done, I authorise, empower and direct my acting executors, the survivors, and survivor of them, in their or his discretion, at any time to sell and dispose of in fee, at public or private sale for cash or on credit, all or any part of my real estate not herein specifically devised, and to execute good and valid deeds for the same to the purchasers thereof.

Second—I direct my acting executors to pay my just debts and funeral expenses as soon as convenient after my decease, and I request them to erect to my memory plain marble head and foot stones with suitable inscriptions thereon.

Third—I give and bequeath to Ansel Leo, my old Hebrew manuscript Bible in my possession, originally belonging to Mr. Joseph Simson, my grandfather; also the original correspondence between Dr. Cooper, President of Kings (now Columbia) College, Dr. Kinnicott of Oxford, and my grandfather; also the original Hebrew letter from the Jews in China to my father with his answer in Hebrew, also a letter in English from a Jew in China to my father; also a manuscript in unknown characters entitled "*Ex dono sapientissimi comitis St. Germain quot orbem terrarum per cucurrit.*" I also give to him my cabinet of minerals and fossils. And I enjoin upon him the said Ansel Leo to make such disposition of my manuscripts and letters by gift or will, that after his decease they shall not go out of his family.

Fourth—I direct my acting executors, the survivors and survivor of them, to invest on bond and mortgage on good security, and to keep so invested, the sum of $50,000, and to apply the interest thereof as received to the support, maintenance and comfort of my nephew, Moses A. Isaacks, during his natural life.

Fifth—Upon the death of my said nephew, Moses A. Isaacks, I authorise and direct my acting executors, the survivors and survivor of them, to pay the said principal sum of $50,000 to any responsible corporation in this City existing at the time of the death of my said nephew, whose permanent fund is established by its charter for the purpose of meliorating the condition of the Jews in Jerusalem, Palestine; and I desire such corporation annually to transmit the interest received on said $50,000 to Jerusalem, Palestine, to ameliorate the condition of the Jews living there, by promoting among them education, arts and sciences, and by learning them mechanical and agricultural vocations. Should no such corporation exist at the death of my said nephew, and my said acting executors, the survivors and survivor of them, shall be satisfied that my intention to ameliorate the condition of the Jews can be accomplished through the instrumentality of the officers of the Jews' Hospital in Jerusalem, Palestine, or of any other corporation or trust company consenting to receive the said principal sum and apply its interest in accordance with my intentions above expressed, then, I authorise and direct my said acting executors, survivors and survivor of them to pay over the said principal sum of $50,000 to such officers, corporation or trust company as my executors shall deem best adapted to promote my object.

(Here follow the private bequests alluded to.)

Ninth—I give and bequeath to the Trustees of the congregation Shearith Israel, in the City of New-York, the sum of $5,000, absolutely forever.

Tenth—I give and bequeath to the congregation of the Beth Hamedrash, in the City of New-York, the sum of $2,000, absolutely forever.

Eleventh—I give and bequeath to Columbia College, in the City of New-York, as my alma mater, the sum of $1,000, absolutely forever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal the 8th day of Tebeth, 5617, corresponding with the 3d day of January, 1857.

SAMPSON SIMSON.

The 9th of next March was fixed as the day to enter upon the probate of the Will.

WILL CONTESTED BY THE STATE AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

The matter of the Will of James Bache, contested by the State and County of New-York, was again under investigation to-day. It will be remembered that Mr. Bache died in October last, having no heirs or next of kin, and leaving real and personal estate in the City valued at $15,000 to two sisters, Mrs. Gombault and Mrs. Montfort, his housekeepers at the time of his decease. The Will is contested on the ground of incompetency and undue influence.

The testimony opened against the validity of the will.

Dennis Ryan was the first witness called. He testified that he was employed by Mrs. Gombault and Mrs. Montfort in April last to take care of Mr. Bache. They intended him to follow Mr. Bache when he went from home, to keep a constant eye on him, to follow him into omnibuses and public houses, and wherever he went, to see that he got home. Mr. Bache soon learned that he was following him, and objected to it. The ladies told him not to mind it, and he did so. He considered Mr. Bache crazy. Dr. Storer also said so. He staid at the house about a month, and was then sent away, as Mr. Bache was confined to his bed, and he was told there was no further need of his services. He never heard anything said about a will during his stay at the house.

Margaret Ford testified that she lived for six years in the employ of the legatees, Mrs. Gombault and Mrs. Montfort, as servant girl; she left there on the 28th of last October; she saw Mr. Bache every day during the time she lived there, with the exception of four days in April last; she did not see him for this period, because he had told her to keep away, and insisted that she was crazy and must get rid of her craziness before coming into his presence again; she used to sleep in Mr. Bache's room with another servant girl; they slept there because told to do so by Mrs. Gombault and Mrs. Montfort; they were told to prevent Mr. Bache from getting out of the room; the ladies had both spoken to her about a will, and that Mr. Bache was going to leave them his property; Mr. Bache paid no attention to the presence of herself and fellow-servant girl in the room, or of Mrs. Gombault and Mrs. Montfort; he would go around the room without any clothing on his person; she used to lock the room to prevent his getting out of the room; Mrs. Gombault and Mrs. Montfort used to assist her in keeping him in the room; Mrs. G. and Mrs. M. had Mr. Bache's keys; she had seen them examining papers belonging to him; she never heard Mr. Bache say anything about a will; Dr. Storer frequently told Mrs. G. and Mrs. M. that Mr. Bache was crazy; Mr. Bache once said that Mr. Keyser was his godson; Mr. Keyser was at the house several days in April last, but could not tell at whose request he was there; she frequently knocked Mr. Bache down; he would attempt to choke her; the legatees, Mrs. Gombault and Mrs. Montfort, were sometimes present when she knocked Mr. B. down.

The witnesses were both cross-examined, but nothing important or deviating from their direct evidence was elicited. The case was adjourned to next Monday.

WILL OF ANSON G. PHELPS.

An application was made, to-day, for a caveat in the matter of the will of the late Anson G. Phelps, to prevent officiating, as executors of the will, Anson G. Phelps, Jr., and Phillip E. Dodge, named by the deceased to act as executors jointly with his widow. The ground of the application is because the two first-named executors have failed to justify in compliance, as is alleged, with the statutes requiring justification. The application will unquestionably afford the basis of lengthy and nice argument of counsel in the case.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets Carefully Reported for the N.Y. Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 15—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are unchanged. Pearls, $8; Pots, $7 75@$7 87½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is moderately inquired for at our quotations: Java, 14¼c.@14¾c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12c.; Maracaibo, 11¼c.@12¼c.; Rio, 9c.@11½c.; St. Domingo, 10¾c.; and Bahia, 9¾c.@10c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is somewhat unsettled. Owners claim full prices, but buyers will not pay these. Hence, the inactivity and irregularity in business.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

Per ℔	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling	13	13¼	13¼	13¾
Middling Fair	13¾	13¾	14	14¼
Fair	13¾	14	14¼	14½

FISH—The market is depressed and infirm for all kinds. We annex a comparative statement, compiled from official returns, of the total number of barrels of Mackerel inspected in Massachusetts during each of the last seven years:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	Total.
1850	88,401	44,909	87,604	31,056	245,572
1851	90,763	162,457	185,597	412	239,449
1852	92,616	73,798	47,988	3,164	217,546
1853	49,016	24,588	50,897	19,842	138,348
1854	39,595	46,240	95,123	3,370	135,269
1855	39,187	91,125	90,261	1,329	211,952
1856	36,383	76,813	47,966	178	214,312

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is now more sought after at rather firmer rates, sales having transpired since our last of about 9,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 25@$6 35
Straight State	6 35@ 6 45
Favorite and Extra State	6 45@ 6 80
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 35@ 6 65
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 50@ 6 75
Fancy Michigan	6 40@ 6 65
Extra Michigan	6 65@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 65@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 75@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 90@ 7 10
Extra Genesee	7 10@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	6 50@ [illegible]

Canadian continues scarce and inactive. Superfine to extra is worth from $6 50@$7 62½ ℔ bbl.; 750 bbls. found buyers within the range. Southern appears unchanged. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,150 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $7@$8 and $9 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request, and is steady at $3 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in pretty good demand at old rates; at $3 12½@$3 25 for Jersey, $3 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour, $3 25@$3 50 ℔ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather more salable, and is quoted firm. The transactions reported, since our last, comprise about 17,400 bushels, including ordinary to prime Western Red, within a range of from $1 46@$1 59; and poor to very good Southern, at from $1 70@$1 78, ℔ bushel. Rye remains scarce and quiet at 85c.@98c. for very common to choice, ℔ bushel; 2,300 bushels were sold within the range. Oats are in good demand, and are firm, at 50c.@52c. for Ohio and Lake; 48c.@50c. for State; 45c.@47½c. for Jersey; and 41c.@45c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Barley is in pretty fair request, and is quoted at $1@$1 32 for very inferior to choice, ℔ bushel; 1,700 bushels found buyers within this range. Barley Malt commands $1 35@$1 45 ℔ bushel. Corn is more active at, however, irregular prices. There were sales reported to-day of only about 40,000 bushels, at 66c.@70c. for unsound; 71c.@75c. for mixed, in store and delivered; and 73c.@76c. for Southern Yellow and White, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales were made of 325 bales River at 95c.@$1 for shipment; and $1 06¼@$1 12½ for local use ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New continue quiet, yet firm, at from 7c.@10c. ℔ ℔. Old rule dull and nominal, at 3c.@5c. ℔ ℔.

IRON—We heard of sales of 25 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, at $30 50, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LEAD—Is in fair demand and is stiffly held.

LIME—Rockland rules scarce and quiet at 90c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The supply and demand continue limited at unchanged figures. New-Orleans, 60c.; Porto Rico, 57½c.@62½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 45c.@48c.; and Clayed Cuba, 37½c.@42½c. for sour and sweet, ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin is quiet, yet steady. Tar is more sought after, while there prevails a less active demand for Turpentine, at about yesterday's closing rates.

OILS—Remain as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork is moderately active and steady, with sales reported since our last of about 800 bbls., in lots, at $19 62½@$19 75 for old Mess; $20 37½@$20 50 for new do., and $17 50 for new Prime ℔ bbl. No old Prime offering. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 8¼c.@9¼c. ℔ ℔. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and lively demand, at 9¾c.@10¼c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@8c. for Shoulders ℔ ℔. Bacon is in pretty brisk request for immediate and future delivery, and it is quite firm, with a small amount offering, at from 10c.@11¼c. ℔ ℔. Lard is doing better. The transactions since our last reach about 300 bbls. and tcs. fair to Prime at 12¼c.@12¾c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in fair demand, at very full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 420 bbls. at $9@$10 for new Prime; $10 50@$12 25 for Country Mess; $13 50@$13 25 for repacked do.; $14 50@$15 for new Chicago Mess, and $15 50 for extra do. do., ℔ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and steady at $20@$26 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet at $17 50@$20 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair request, and is worth 15c.@20c. for Ohio; 20c.@25c. for common to very good State, at 28c.@29c. for prime to very choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is in moderate supply and request at 10c.@10¾c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales transpired to-day of about 125 tcs., common to choice, at $3 50@$4 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Are in fair demand at very full prices, with sales reported since our last of about 450 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 8¾c.@10¼c.; an invoice of Pernambuco at 9⅝c.; and 170 boxes Havana at 9¾c.@10¼c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales of 15,000 ℔s. prime were effected at 11¾c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—There have been 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at 26c.@26½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather brisker, but not quotably firmer. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ℔ ℔; Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 6½d.@7½d. ℔ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 20s.@30s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

[illegible]

The House and Lot on the E. ... No. 151 between Lib... and ... Lot [illegible]

... The Valuable Lot on the S. side of 33d-st. ...

... The Lot known as No. 4361, ... of Greenwood Cemetery, containing 300 ...

... St. John's Chapel on Varick-st.—The Pew ... the South aisle of the Chapel, with the fixtures ...

For terms and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

By order of CHAS. EDWARDS, Referee.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY W. S. MELLOR & CO.—SALE OF FINE ... and second-hand Furniture THIS DAY, (Friday) ... at the salesrooms Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, ... [illegible] ... Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, JAN. 22, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, at 12½ o'clock, the following Stocks, by order of DANIEL ..., administrator of the estate of THOMAS BLAKELY, deceased. Sale peremptory.

... shares Bank of Commerce.
... shares Continental Bank.
... shares Bank of the State of New-York.
... shares Clinton Fire Insurance Company.
... shares Michigan and Central Railroad.
... shares Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, with dividend on, payable 5 per cent. in cash and 10 per cent. in stock on Feb. 15.
... shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad, certificate No. 3,1.., dated March 26, 1853.

Purchasers can satisfy themselves that the stock is genuine by calling at the office of the Company, No. 2 Hanover-st.

Terms cash—10 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance before 12 o'clock the following day.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF WILLIAM AND PINE STREETS PROPERTY, belonging to the Estate of DANIEL OAKEY, deceased.—Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, the 22d day of January, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property, viz.: The 3-story and attic buildings and lots of ground known as Nos. 51 and 53 William-st., being on the corner of Pine-st., front on William-st. ... feet by 48 feet on Pine-st., more or less. Possession 1st May next, subject to tenant's rights. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. By order.

WM. F. OAKEY, } Executors.
DANIEL OAKEY, }

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES, No. 126 West 20th-st., THIS DAY, near 6th av., the entire elegant furniture, &c., contained in the four-story house, ... elegant velvet tapestry and other carpets on ... rosewood 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture ... hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, China crockery, cutlery, mantel ornaments, clocks, chandeliers and gas fixtures, worthy the attention of housekeepers and others. Sale peremptory.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE NICHOLS—SALE OF NEW and second-hand furniture, silver-plated ware, French China ware, ... clocks, &c.—GEORGE NICHOLS will sell on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at No. 65 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane, at 10½ o'clock, a general assortment of superior household furniture, rich silver plate and China ware, ... paintings, &c.; at 12 o'clock rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, City make.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY W. S. MELLOR & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday) at 10½ A. M., at Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, ... [illegible]

GREAT SALE OF COAL LANDS IN WYOMING VALLEY, LUZERNE COUNTY, PENN.—The North Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1857, at public auction on the premises, to the highest bidder, without reserve or limitation, four tracts of unimproved Coal Land. Said lands are situated ... miles North of Wilkes-Barre, in the heart of the Wyoming Coal Field, and contain together about ... acres, as follows: ... [illegible] ... Sale to commence on the premises at 10 o'clock, ... For further particulars, address JOHN R. TAYLOR, No. 5 South Water-st., Philadelphia, or CHARLES WOODWARD, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. WILLIAM H. DODGE RETIRES FROM our firm this day. The business will be continued as heretofore, by the remaining partners.

WOODWARD, MOUNT & Co.

New-York, Jan. 15, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of JENKINS & BUTLER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

JAMES E. JENKINS,
New-York, Jan. 14, 1857. EDWARD BUTLER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of ENSIGN, JENKINS & CO., for the transaction of a general stock Commission business. Office No. 62 Beaver-st.

EDWARD M. ENSIGN,
JAMES E. JENKINS,
New-York, Jan. 15, 1857. WILLIAM H. DODGE.

DISSOLUTION.—THE LATE PARTNERSHIP of LATHROP & LUDINGTON expires this day by its own limitation, No. 18 Cortlandt-st.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1856.

The undersigned will continue the Dry Goods Importing and Jobbing business, under the firm of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., and will remove, Feb. 1, to their new store, Nos. 28 and 30 Park-place, and Nos. 29 and 33 Murray-st., (between Broadway and Church-st.)

E. D. LATHROP,
C. H. LUDINGTON,
J. H. MORRISON,
WM. PAXON,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1857. E. J. HUNTER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP under the name and style of FREELAND, STUART & CO. expires by limitation at this date—JOHN M. STUART retiring from business. JAMES FREELAND, JOHN M. STUART and ROBERT SQUIRES are authorized to use the name of said firm in settlement.

JAMES FREELAND,
JOHN M. STUART,
ROBERT SQUIRES,
C. H. BOWMAN,
ANDREW J. WOOD,
P. H. BAKER,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1856. WM. H. FREELAND.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., for the transaction of the importing and jobbing of Foreign Dry Goods, and will occupy the stores Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway, above Duane-st.

WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
C. P. DORMAN,
GEO. D. PITKIN,
GORDON McTAGGART,
By WM. H. LEE, his Attorney.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 6, 1857.—THE FIRM OF MARTIN, SPRING & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. R. W. MARTIN, Jr., retiring from the business.

Mr. L. LOUIS SPRING and Mr. T. B. RICHARDS, Jr., are authorized to settle the affairs of the concern, and to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

R. W. MARTIN, Jr.,
L. LOUIS SPRING,
T. B. RICHARDS, Jr.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm of G. S. CLARK & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business will be settled by G. S. & J. M. CLARK, who will continue the business at No. 58 Maiden-lane.

New-York, Jan. 6, 1857.

G. S. CLARK,
J. M. CLARK,
WM. PENDRELL.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership under the name and style of FREELAND, SQUIRES & CO.

JAMES FREELAND,
ROBERT SQUIRES,
C. H. BOWMAN,
P. H. BAKER,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1857. WM. H. FREELAND.

CHEMISTS' EXCELSIOR OF ORIENT ... ORIENTAL TOOTH WASH, for sale at manufacturers' prices by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, (late Wm. H. Cary & Co.) No. 105 Pearl-st., New-York.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This original and genuine preparation ... [illegible] ... until they are cleansed and restored to a sound and healthy condition.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

... I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. ... [illegible] ... discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c. &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

CAUTION.—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—BEWARE of handbills and advertisements stating that Dr. HUNTER has removed, and that Hunter's Red Drop can be had at any place, except at the old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., established in 1834, by the writer of this, and the present and only proprietor. It is a villainous conspiracy by a plurality of unprincipled quack doctors, to rob Dr. HUNTER of his hard-earned reputation as a skillful and honorable physician. Remember that Dr. Hunter's Red Drop can only be had genuine at the old Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st.; all others are base and wicked counterfeits of this wonderful remedy, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., No. 535 Broadway, pupil of Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT of this City, and RICORD of Paris, who is the first living surgeon in diseases, &c., of the sexual system, may be confidentially consulted for the cure of this important class of diseases, which includes all nervous, seminal, and kindred complaints. Dr. H. tenders to the afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," "antidotes, little books," "no mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Consultations in English or French.

CHRONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Dr. RALPH, No. 343 Houston-st., near Wooster. (Consultations till 1, and after 5 o'clock, Sundays excepted.) Stricture, seminal weakness, spermatorrhea, and all genito-urinary diseases, radically cured, without painful operations, offensive medicines, or troublesome restrictions. By application in the recent stage of disease a speedy cure is obtained. A new, strictly non-mercurial treatment in old constitutional cases. All letters must inclose a fee. Address Box No. 389 Post-Office. Strangers visited at their hotels if necessary.

Gravel, Piles, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Female Complaints, &c., successfully treated.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhoea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 63 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

CAMPHORATED STRENGTHENING PLASTER.—Cured Judge Birdsall of a most painful Neuralgic Rheumatism that had confined him to the house for six weeks; other remedies failed. The plasters gave him relief so that he went to his office the next day. For lameness of all kinds and diseased lungs. For sale by Druggists generally. E. B. NEWMAN, Proprietor, No. 303 Hudson-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—A PARTY WITH a cash capital of about $10,000, owning a steady water power of about 12-horse, with factory buildings and other improvements, and a thorough acquaintance with the hardware trade of the country, would like to engage with a practical manufacturer in good standing in some lucrative business, where his factory, capital and business knowledge could be used to advantage. The factory is accessible to New-York City at all seasons. None but responsible parties need inquire, as the best references will be given and required. Address Box No. 1,3.. New-York Post-Office.

MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE.—A VALuable marble bed in Westchester County, near that from which was taken the stone for the New-York Custom-House and Stewart's store. It is immediately contiguous to an excellent water-power and the track of the Harlem Railroad, and only 18 miles distant from the City. Any quantity of land may be had, together with three or four good dwellings, and a number of sheds, barns, &c., that may easily be converted into dwellings for workmen. The vein of marble is considered one of the best in the United States. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS.—For sale, 50 candle moulds, 4s and 5s, 15 and 16 oz., all in first-rate order. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of JOHN T. TILLINGHAST, Nos. 181 and 183 Chrystie-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-assorted playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.—We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address, TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED FOR CENTRAL PARK.—The owners of property assessed for Central Park are hereby notified that said assessments can be paid at this office until February 28, 1857, inclusive with 7 per cent. interest from 5th of February, 1856, the date of the confirmation of the assessment by the Supreme Court. After that date the assessment list will be returned to the Bureau of Arrears, when interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the date of confirmation, Feb. 5, 1856. The property assessed is embraced in the following boundaries: on the East one half way between 5th and 4th avs.; on the West, one half way between 10th and 11th avs.; on the North, one half way between 110th and 111th sts.; also, from eastern side of 8th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to one half way between 110th and 120th sts.; on the South one half way between 53d and 54th sts. Also, on the east side of 8th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to half way between 53d and 54th sts. JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, Collector of Assessments, No. 2 basement of City Hall, Office of Collector of Assessments.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD }
Co., No. 18 William-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1857. }
THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY wish to purchase twenty-five thousand dollars of either issue of their bonds, and invite offers of them to be addressed to the Trustees of Sinking Fund of Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., to the 15th inst.
J. B. WARING, President.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO U. R. R. Co., Chicago, Jan. 5, 1857.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the Transfer Books at this office will be closed on the 20th day of January instant, preparatory to the payment of the February dividend, and reopened on the 2d day of February next. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1857. }
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., will close, at this office, on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, and reopen on the 2d of February.
WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

THE OHIO CANNEL COAL COMPANY.—An election for seven Trustees of the Ohio Cannel Coal Company will be held at their office, No. 218 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 26, 1857, from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary.

SWIFT, RANSOM & CO., BANKERS—NO. 31 Pine-st., draw on the Bank of London; issue drafts and credits on Chicago, and make collections in the principal towns and cities of the West and Northwest. Payments in Chicago ordered by telegraph.

ASHUELOT RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS—Will consult their interest by communicating their address and the amount of their bonds severally to the undersigned. JOHN HENRY ELLIOT, Trustee.
KEENE, N. H., Jan. 7, 1857.

$1,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY.—EDWARD A. FRAZER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds, No. 363 Broome-st., New-York.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.—ADvances made upon vessels at sea, or in port, and upon Bank, Railway, Fire and Life Insurance Stocks.
JOHN E. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

BANK OF REPUBLIC, PROVIDENCE.—Parties wishing to sell these bills will do well to call, this week, on C. B. LE BARON, No. 8 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 39 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, }
New-York, Jan. 7, 1857. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
The Columbia Fire Insurance Company continues to issue policies on Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Stores, Dwellings, &c., on liberal terms. Applications received at the Branch Office, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, Jan. 5, 1857.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that a semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of said Company was declared on the 7th inst., payable on the 15th day of February next, at this office, in Exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of January instant.
A stock dividend was also declared, from the surplus earnings of the road, of ten per cent., payable at the same time and place, in convertible certificates, to be issued by the Secretary. The certificates so issued will be convertible into the capital stock of the Company at the pleasure of the holder, when presented at this office in sums of one hundred dollars, and will be entitled to all dividends declared after such conversion.
Holders who desire their dividends remitted will please so direct. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and less than five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and upward, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after MONDAY, the 19th inst., during the hours of business at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.
The Bank will be open for business at No. 130 Bowery, daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 5 to 7 o'clock on the evenings of Monday, Thursday and Saturday of each week, until 1st March next, after which time the Bank will be open, daily, as before, and on the evenings of Wednesday and Friday, instead of Thursday and Saturday. By order of the Trustees,
JAMES MILLS, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

Institution for the Savings of Merchant's Clerks and others, }
No. 516 BROADWAY, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, }
Jan. 8, 1857. }
THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY, PURsuant to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the six months ending 31st December last, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors as principal.
The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M., to 2 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 A. M.
Deposits made on or before 15th inst., will draw interest from the 1st instant.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., }
Jan. 12, 1857. }
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after MONDAY, the 19th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 53 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 8, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this road was declared by the Board of Directors on the 2d day of January inst., payable on the 15th day of January inst. Stockholders having their stock registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 53 Wall-st., New-York. Stockholders having their stock registered at Milwaukee will be paid at the office of the Company in the city of Milwaukee. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th of January, both days inclusive.
C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 88 WALL-ST.—New-York, Jan. 5, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent., on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for 6 months, ending Dec. 31, payable on and after the 21st inst. to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the books on the 31st of December last. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last 6 and 3 months, ending Dec., 1856, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.
WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1857. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
New-York, Jan. 6, 1857. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of fifteen per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Monday the 12th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., }
No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st. }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1857. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of FEBRUARY next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. till 2d February. By order.
EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per cent. (4) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the first Monday (5th) of January next, at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order of the Board.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1856. M. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE Co., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1856. }
A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared, payable at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on and after 2d January next, until which time the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board. W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE }
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order.
W. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 6 BROAD-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1857. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

STATEMENT OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY—Made for the first fiscal year, ending Dec. 31, 1856.

Gross Premiums received for Marine risks...		$2,512,766 10
Prem'ms marked off and earned.	$1,963,031 23	
Interest received in loans and investments	34,090 81	
	$1,996,022 04	
Less return Premiums.....	193,769 60	
Making net earnings of the Company...		$1,804,252 44
Losses adjusted and paid, less salvages	$810,460 75	
Reinsurance, and discount on Premiums	88,465 40	
Expenses and commissions of all kinds	82,984 86	
July dividend of Interest paid Stockholders	27,504 93	
		$1,009,415 94
Net earnings on hand Dec. 31, 1856....		$794,836 50
TO BE DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Retained to pay losses which may accrue from all disasters heard of to date	$270,000 00	
January dividend of interest to Stockholders, at 3½ per cent...	17,500 00	
		$287,500 00
Leaving net profits applicable to dividends...		$507,336 50

The same being 32 3-10 per cent. on the earned premiums marked off without loss, to be divided according to the provisions of the Charter. One-quarter to the Stockholders, payable on and after Feb. 10; and three-quarters to the Policy holders on and after April 1, proximo.

The Directors of the Company have resolved, on the foregoing result, to declare a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PROFITS, and THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. interest, payable in cash, to the Stockholders, and TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. IN SCRIP TO THE POLICY-HOLDERS on the amount of their Premiums, terminated without loss, payable at the periods above indicated.

THE COMPANY HAVE THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:

City Bonds, Bonds and Mortgages, and Loans on demand, with interest due thereon	$239,698 50
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	1,436,575 05
Cash in Bank	101,785 64
Assets Dec. 31, 1856	$1,778,059 28
SUBSCRIPTION FOR ADDITIONAL CAPITAL:	
First installment paid in Cash, 2d inst.	$138,875 00
Second installment payable the 20th inst. in Cash	361,125 00
Total assets	$2,277,059 28

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE Co., Jan. 14, 1857.

TRUSTEES:

W. C. PICKERSGILL, GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,
JOHN L. ASPINWALL, N. CHANDLER,
ROBT. M. OLYPHANT, HENRY F. SPAULDING,
R. CALDWELL, WM. G. LANE,
JOHN ALLEN, ROBT. SPEDDING,
WM. H. GUION, SAMUEL BATES,
ADRIAN ISELIN, J. R. JOHNSTON,
THOS. RICHARDSON, WM. M. EVARTS,
JOHN H. ELLIOTT, F. W. REIMER,
JOHN POTTS BROWN, GEORGE BLISS,
JAMES W. PHILLIPS, JAMES T. SOUTTER,
GEORGE BARNES, G. G. SAMPSON,
A. LACHAISE, JAMES M. BROWN,
CHARLES H. DABNEY, JAMES BENKARD,
WM. LOESCHIGK, FRED. C. GEBHARD,
P. P. RODOCANACHI, SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
T. B. CURTIS, GEO. W. HENNINGS,
E. L. TRENHOLM.
RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
JAMES P. FOX, 2d Vice-President.
THOS. B. CURTIS, Res. Vice-President, Boston.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, }
New-York, Jan. 14, 1857. }
AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD ON the 13th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank, viz.:
Caleb Barstow, Edw. J. Mallett, Jos. W. Corlies, D. Henry Haight, Andrew Comstock, Isaac H. Frothingham, Wm. D. Thompson, John Lee Smith, Henry Baylis, Jas. Myers, Earle Douglass, John H. Earle, Alwin Schleicher, Wm. R. Fosdick and Edward C. Bogert.
And as Inspectors of the ensuing election, Wm. Harsell, Louis Struller and Martin Bates, Jr.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, CALEB BARSTOW, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and Edw. J. Mallett, Esq., reelected Vice-President for the ensuing year. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NO. 73 SIXTH-AVENUE, CORNER WAVERLY-PLACE.—JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1857.—Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and upon all sums of above five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank, during bank hours, on and after the 19th inst.
The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board.
WILLIAM MANDEVILLE, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN RANDALL, }

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST.—At a meeting of the Trustees of this Institution it was Resolved, That under the provisions of the By-Laws, an interest be, and hereby is, declared for the six months ending 31st December, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on all sums amounting to $5, and under $500, and at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $500 and upwards, payable on and after the 3d Monday of the present month. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
J. D. P. OGDEN, Sec'y.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK for Savings have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows:
On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 19th inst.
All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary. P. PERIT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1857.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. All moneys deposited on or before THURSDAY, Jan. 15, will draw interest the same as if deposited Jan. 1. Bank open DAILY from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., (two doors from Chatham-st.,) open every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER A. TITUS, Pres.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest, 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 6 per cent.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

GROCERIES.

USE THE BEST.
JAMES PYLE'S
DIETETIC SALERATUS.

The purest article in use. For making biscuit and cake beautifully light, it excels the best baking soda. Sold at all the groceries in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine. Manufacturing Depôt, No. 114 Warren-st., New-York.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 33 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

HEWITT & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO No. 20 Exchange-place.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 3......1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7......1857
Saturday, Jan. 17......1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21......1857
Saturday, Jan. 31......1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4......1857
Saturday, Feb. 14......1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18......1857
Saturday, March 14......1857	Wednesday, March 4......1857
Saturday, April 11......1857	Wednesday, April 1......1857
Saturday, May 9......1857	Wednesday, April 29......1857
Saturday, May 23......1857	Wednesday, May 27......1857
Saturday, June 6......1857	Wednesday, June 10......1857
Saturday, June 20......1857	Wednesday, June 24......1857
Saturday, July 4......1857	Wednesday, July 8......1857
Saturday, July 18......1857	Wednesday, July 22......1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard, red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York......Wednesday, Jan. 21.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Jan. 28.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wedn'day, Feb. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ANTWERP VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The new iron screw steamship CONSTITUTION, E. POWERS, Commander, will depart positively for the above ports, carrying the United States Mail for Southampton and Bremen intended for the steamer HERMANN, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 12 M., from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
In First Cabin......$[illegible]
In Second Cabin......[illegible]
In Third Cabin......[illegible]

No freight taken after Thursday, Jan. 22, and no bills of lading signed, or parcels received on the day of sailing. All letters intended for the usual Bremen and Southampton Mail must pass through the Post Office. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage passengers, apply to
AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
NEW-YORK......Saturday, 31st January, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW......Saturday, 14th February, at 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON,
No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage: First cabin, $130; second cabin, $75. This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." For freight or passage apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, will depart with the U. S. mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. The ATLANTIC will succeed the ERICSSON, and sail Jan. 31. The steamers of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having accommodations unequaled for elegance or comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. Any others will be returned.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP EMEU, E. MOODIE, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, the 24th inst. Passage money, for first-class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodations, $80, including provisions and steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP EMEU.—CONsignees are informed that the EMEU will commence discharging on SATURDAY MORNING, the 17th inst.
All goods for which permits are not received, will be sent to the Bonded Warehouse, Jersey City, and be subject to storage. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, will leave pier No. 13, N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock, taking freight and passengers for all of the above places. She will arrive in Norfolk on Sunday evening, from whence passengers for the South can proceed by the great mail line, or they can go through to City Point, or Richmond, by the steamer. Passage—Fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage, half-price. Apply on board, or to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, from pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAM'L L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
The Wednesday's ships of this line are withdrawn for the present.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—STEERAGE PASSAGE, $75.—The new docks at Virgin Bay and at San Juan del Sur, are now completed. The steamers will hereafter receive passengers and freight at the wharves, thus avoiding all exposure in small boats. The new and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, (1,500 tons burden,) will sail for San Juan de Nicaragua, on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1857, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer ORIZABA, from San Juan del Sur on the Pacific, for San Francisco. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. 50 pounds baggage allowed each passenger. 10 cents per pound on excess.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

To San Francisco, including Isthmus transit.		To San Juan del Norte.	
First Cabin...........	$175	First Cabin..........	$55
Second Cabin........	125	Second Cabin........	50
Steerage.............	75	Steerage.............	35

For freight or passage, apply only to
CHARLES MORGAN & SONS,
No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

EXPRESSES.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS.—P. C. ROMBALDES & CO. are prepared to forward packages and parcels of every description to Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, Trinidad, Cienfuegos, Puerto Principe, St. Jago de Cuba, &c., by the United States Mail steamers, on the 3d, 9th, 18th, and 27th of each month. All goods forwarded by this express are promptly delivered without extra charge.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 82 Broadway.
Office in Havana, No. 3 Mercaderes-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON,
IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,
No. 279 WASHINGTON-ST.,
BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND WARREN.
Offer at lowest market price,
REFINED AND COMMON ENGLISH IRON;
Fall River, Peru, and Stitt's Horse-shoe Iron; Hoops, Rods, Bands, and Scroll Irons, Ovals, Half Ovals, and Half Rounds, Spring Toe Cork, and Cast Steel, &c. &c. &c.

COAL.

TREVORTON COAL—A SUPERIOR ARTICLE.—This Coal is semi-anthracite, burns with a beautiful flame, free from smoke, produces no clinker, and much less ashes than other coal. It works on boilers as easy as a wood fire, and will endure as long as the hardest anthracite, and is particularly adapted for all family uses. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, or at the Yards, No. 508 Washington-st., between Le Roy and Clarkson sts.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—AT H. F. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, ... [illegible] ... New-York Central, American Lake Shore ... forming the shortest, quickest ... the Great West. For through tickets ... apply at the Company's Office, No. ... of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, ...

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. ..., 1856, ... [illegible] ... for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. ... [illegible] ...
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday, Jan. ..., 1857.—Three daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare $3 from New-York to Albany. ... [illegible] ...
8 o'clock A. M. Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern trains.
9:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through ... no change of cars, and connecting at ... Corners with the Western trains for ... Adams, and other stations.
4 P. M. Express, running directly through ... change of cars, and connecting with Central train ... P. M. for the West.
RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.
8:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.
10:45 A. M. Express, without change of cars.
5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.
Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the ... [illegible]

NEW-YORK, TROY, ... [illegible] ... Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at ... Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Note: 3 hrs. ...) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad ... arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 5 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal ... [illegible]

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at ... with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing ... Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11 A. M., ... P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and ... P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; stopping at all way stations ... Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ... $13 50, and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington ... A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Mail 11.15 A. M. Emigrant, 6:45 P. M. For Poughkeepsie, 9:30 A. M. and 12:30 and 3:30 P. M. For Sing Sing ... A. M. and 4 P. M. For Peekskill ... P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 9:35 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 5:15 and ... A. M., and 5:20 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after Dec. 1, 1856, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., respectively. S. ASHBURNER,
Chief Eng'r. and Supt. H., P. and F. R. R.

FLUSHING RAILROAD LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing (L. I.) at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 45 minutes. Fare 25 cents. M. M. SMITH, Supt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JOTHAM C. BERGER and JOHN E. PERKINS against JOSEPH WARREN WEBB.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 150 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty-six cents, with interest from the 5th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 3, 1856.
F. W. BURKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
N. B.—The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 4th day of December, 1856.
d5-law6wF* F. W. BURKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—HOSEA WEBSTER against ANDREW J. SNYDER, Rose Quin the mother, and Thomas Quin, Hugh Quin, Isabella Quin, Mary Quin, Catharine Quin, brothers and sisters of John Quin, late of Williamsburg, deceased, James Moore and Francis McQuade, executors of the last will and testament of said deceased.—Summons for Relief.—To each and every of the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the County Clerk's Office, of Kings County, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on him at his office, No. 341 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 27, 1856.
JOHN P. ROLFE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
n28-law6wF* No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HUDSON COUNTY, SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—NICHOLAS PFEIFFER, Executor of PETER PFEIFFER, deceased.—Surrogate's order to Limit Creditors.—Dated this 10th day of December, A. D. 1856.—On application of the above-named executor, it is ordered that said executor give public notice to the creditors of the estate of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the County of Hudson, for two months, and also within the said twenty days by advertising the same in the Newark *Daily Advertiser* and New-York *Daily Times*, for the same space of time, and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months after such notice been given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be for ever debarred of his or her action therefor against the said executor. By order, E. W. KINGSLAND,
d12-law8mF* Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL E. THISTLE, late of the City of New-York, stone-cutter, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. 688 Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Nov. 27, 1856.
EDWARD CROMMELIN, } Executors.
ABRAHAM McBRIDE, }
n28-law6mF* JOHANNA THISTLE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM THORNE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his residence, No. 187 Clinton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 24, 1856.
OGDEN H. THORNE, Administrator, with will annexed.
s26-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES BUNNEMEYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of HENRY G. SCUDDER, No. 40 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. ..., 1856.
HENRY G. SCUDDER, Administrator.
MARY C. BUNNEMEYER, Administratrix.
o16-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER CLINTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of MATTHEW CLINTON, No. 80 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 29, 1856.
MARY CLINTON, Administratrix.
au30-law6mF* MATTHEW CLINTON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DOMINGO LITT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of BARTOLOME BLANCO, No. 127 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 7, 1856.
BARTOLOME BLANCO, } Executors.
W*o8-law6m SALVADOR CHAPPELL, }

STATE AFFAIRS.

Business before the Legislature.

Proposed Amendment to the Code—Divorces—The Senate Seated Fancy—A Ship Canal—Consumption Hospital—Party Walls, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 15, 1857.

The Senate was in session to a late hour last evening listening to the speeches of those who felt called on to express their opinion on the question whether Mr. [illegible] should or should not retain his seat in [illegible]. No vote was taken, and the question was [illegible] special order for to-day, at 12 o'clock.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT OF THE CODE.

In the Assembly, this morning, Judge FOOTE introduced his proposed amendments to the Code of Procedure. It provides:

1. All demurrers shall be specific and state all the objections to the pleading demurred to with completeness, precision, certainty and exactness, and all other demurrers shall be disregarded.

2. No costs shall be allowed to the party demurring, and if put in for delay, the Court shall give a final judgment against the party demurring.

3. That on motions to strike out part of a complaint, answer or reply, no costs shall be allowed the [illegible] party.

[illegible] This act shall take effect immediately.

DIVORCES.

Mr. [illegible] introduced an amendment to the Revised Statutes, relative to suits for Divorce. It adds the following to the 38th section of title 1, of chapter [illegible] of part 2.

4. When the marriage shall have taken place out of this State, and the wife shall have been an actual resident of the State for five consecutive years immediately preceding the time of exhibiting her complaint, and the residence of her husband shall not have been known to her at any time during that period.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

The drift of nearly all the bills of a general nature introduced in the House, this morning, was towards amendments to existing laws. Mr. SLUYTER introduced a bill which provides that wills certified, under the seal of the County Clerk, as having been proved before Jan. 1, 1830, shall be received in evidence with like effect as if the original will had been produced.

THE STATEN ISLAND FERRY.

Mr. [illegible] introduced a bill to authorize the Staten Island Ferry Company to own and run ferry boats from the terminus of their road to Perth Amboy, New-Jersey, and also from the terminus of their road to some point in New-York.

IN THE SENATE

There was a large amount of work projected. The most noticeable feature is the memorial asking for the construction of a Ship Canal from the head of navigation, on the Hudson River, to Lake Champlain. The memorial emanates from the State Geographical and Statistical Society, and invokes the serious attention of the Legislature to the project for the improvement of the Hudson River and Champlain valleys by means of a ship canal connecting the river St. Lawrence and the Lakes with the Hudson River. The memorialists allude to the fact that the British Government, with a view to a more convenient access to Lake Champlain from the St. Lawrence River, availed itself of the services of eminent engineers, and have established the fact that lake craft of the burden of 5,000 barrels (by an artificial navigation to be constructed at a cost of only $3,000,000) can pass from the St. Lawrence River to Lake Champlain; and urge that by increasing the expense somewhat which the State has assumed in ordering the enlargement of the Champlain Canal, that channel could be made of sufficient capacity to float the largest lake craft, and thereby accomplish those great and very desirable results which would be sure to follow from an uninterrupted ship navigation from the lakes to the Atlantic Ocean through the State.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. SPINOLA introduced a bill this morning which, if passed, will require all the Savings Banks in the State to report semi-annually to the Superintendent of the Banking Department a full statement of their affairs, verified by the oaths of two of the principal officers of said institution; and, upon a failure to make such report, the Attorney-General is directed to institute such proceedings against the derelict institution as are now authorized in the case of insolvent corporations. It further requires the Bank Superintendent to transmit annually to the Legislature a summary of such reports.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

A bill was noticed which will provide for amending the Charter of this Company, so as to enable its Directors to issue stock in amount not exceeding so much of the net earnings of the Company as may have been applied to the payment of the principal of the funded debt of the Company, owing at the time of the passage of this act, or to any sinking fund for the redemption of the principal of such funded debt. The stock thus issued is to be divided pro rata among the stockholders, and, also, allows to increase the capital stock of the Company by adding the stock authorized by this act.

THE NEW-YORK CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL.

A report was received from the Trustees of this institution this morning. It is to the effect that, so far, their action has been of a preliminary character, and, as they are without the receipt of any funds, they have incurred no expenditures beyond small payments for printing. They have, however, instituted proceedings, with the view of obtaining statistical facts respecting the prevalence and fatality of consumption and its accompanying diseases of the chest and air-passages, in New-York and throughout the State, by proposing a series of questions, to be submitted to all the public institutions and public authorities of all the counties, regarding the number of patients received and treated, per annum, afflicted with this class of diseases, the number deceased, relieved, cured, or discharged, with the causes of the disease, as far as known, the ages, sex, nativity, &c. The report is accompanied by a petition, asking for an appropriation of $50,000.

PARTY WALLS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. SPINOLA gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill which will provide that it shall be lawful to increase the thickness of any party or other wall between two adjoining buildings in the City of New-York, erected before the passage of the Act of 1856, in relation to buildings in said City, provided that such additions be properly and securely tied into the original wall, so as to make a firm wall of not less than sixteen inches in thickness; also, that if any owner, or part owner, of any wall heretofore erected between two adjoining buildings in said City, shall refuse to give his consent to the reconstruction thereof, by the entire substitution of a new wall of the thickness now required by law in buildings more than fifty feet in height, it shall be lawful to increase the thickness of such walls by additions thereto, securely fastened, so as to make, together, a wall not less than sixteen inches in thickness.

ORPHAN CHILDREN.

Mr. SPINOLA also gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill which will enable the authorities of counties in the State, wherein there is no Orphan Asylum, to contract with the authorities of any other county, wherein there is an Orphan Asylum, for the keeping, maintenance and education of its orphans.

CAUSES FOR DIVORCE.

Our Divorce laws are said to be more stringent than those of any other State in the Union. By many they are thought to be unnecessarily stringent and narrow in their scope, and hardly a Legislature meets that is not largely engrossed with the consideration of this question.

This morning Senator RICHARDSON introduced the following bill, increasing the causes for which divorces may be obtained. The proposition seems to be reasonable, and I hope will receive the consideration its importance seems to demand.

AN ACT CONCERNING DIVORCES DISSOLVING THE MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Divorces may be adjudged, and marriages may be dissolved, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in addition to cases now provided for by statute, in either of the following cases:

1. When the husband has or shall willfully, without just cause, abandon his wife for the space of three years.

2. When the wife has or shall willfully, without just cause, abandon her husband for the space of three years.

3. The cruel and inhuman treatment by the husband of his wife, so as greatly to impair her health, and endanger her life, rendering it unsafe for her to cohabit with him.

SEC. 2. The court shall not grant a divorce for the causes specified in this act, unless the party applying shall have been an actual resident of this State for three years previous to the time of the commencement of the proceedings for divorce.

SEC. 3. The court may deny a divorce in the following cases:

1. Where the ground therefor shall appear to have been caused by the procurement, or fault, or with the connivance of the plaintiff:

2. Where the party offending shall have been forgiven by the injured party, and such forgiveness be proved by express proof, or by the voluntary cohabitation of the parties:

3. Where the space of five years shall have expired after the cause of action shall have accrued.

SEC. 4. Action for such divorce may be commenced, prosecuted and defended in said Supreme Court, in the same manner and subject to the same incidents as other civil actions for relief; a complaint therefor may be exhibited by a wife in her own name, as well as by her husband. And all pleadings in such actions shall be duly verified by the party making the same.

SEC. 5. Sections 47, 48, 49, 50 and 59 of article 4 of title 1 of chapter 8 of part 2d of the Revised Statutes shall apply to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. Whenever a marriage shall be dissolved pursuant to the provisions of this act, the plaintiff may marry again during the lifetime of the defendant; but the defendant shall not marry again until the death of the plaintiff.

SEC. 7. If the facts charged be admitted or denied by the answer, or if the party against whom such proceedings for divorce are instituted, do not appear, or allow the complaint to be taken as confessed, the plaintiff shall put the cause on the calendar, and the facts charged in the complaint shall be tried in all cases by a jury of the county, and the Court may, in its discretion, or on the application of either party, direct a special jury to be struck for such trial, and may make the necessary orders for procuring a list of jurors and striking the same, and may award a new or further trial of the cause as often as justice shall deem to require.

SEC. 8. A wife being a defendant in a suit for a divorce brought by her husband, in case a divorce is decreed by the Court pursuant to the provisions of this act, shall not be entitled to dower in her husband's real estate or any part thereof, nor to any distributive share in his personal estate.

THE CONTESTED SEAT AGAIN.

At 12 o'clock Senators again resumed consideration of the contested-seat question. It was further discussed at great length; the Senate finally adjourned without arriving at a vote.

THE DEFEAT OF FORNEY

Has been the cause of much exultation among the Republicans in the Legislature. It is generally regarded as calculated to lower the claims which Pennsylvania has pressed upon the incoming Administration, and to give New-York more consideration than she has hitherto enjoyed.

A PANIC.

Quite a commotion was created here this morning by the arrival of a gentleman who registered after his name the words "Washington, D. C." Somehow there are not a few around Albany who just now seem a little disinclined to cultivate the acquaintance of people from Washington. When it was rumored that the gentleman was an Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, they looked and acted very much as if they had been sent for. There were several immediate departures for the West. I believe the alarm was unnecessary.

SOCIALITIES.

One cannot well go through a Winter campaign here without a high appreciation of the hospitality which pervades the home circles of the capital. The palaces of its citizens—for there are many private residences here that are unsurpassed and almost unsurpassable—are the scenes of constant festivities. A marked occasion in this circle of pleasant life was the gathering responsive to the invitation of Mrs. E. C. DELAVAN, on Thursday evening of last week. Brilliant for the beauty that graced and the talent that thronged the saloons, and marked for its practical demonstration that the stimulus of wine is not essential to the fullest enjoyment of a social gathering.

AN EXPENSIVE STING OF CONSCIENCE.

The proprietors of the People's Line of Steamboats were somewhat surprised a short time since at the receipt of $5,000, without further explanation than a statement that it was the amount of which a former employe of the Company had wrongfully deprived them, and which his conscience and his after prosperity prompted him to return. Such a remarkable manifestation of good spirit has not lately been manifested. I hope they will become prevalent, and that somebody, at some not very remote period, will recollect that, at some time long ago, he abstracted about $5,000 from my exchequer, and as per example quoted, make restitution. LEO.

NEW-YORK CITY.

American Geographical Society—Professor Guyot's Lecture on Geographical Science.

The regular meeting of this Society was held, last night, in the small chapel of the University, the President, Rev. Dr. HAWKS, in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting having been read by the Secretary, Professor GUYOT was introduced to the audience, and read a highly interesting paper on Geographical Science, which he contended was the harmony of all sciences. The Professor considered Geography, in its bearing on the physical, mental and moral condition of man, and saw, in the formation of continents, in the distribution of land and water, of plains and table-land, in the influences and variations of climate, a portion of the great plan of Deity for the civilization and elevation of the human being in this world, and in the development of those conditions of his nature which are to fit him for a yet higher existence in another. Beginning with the oceanic period, when water nearly covered the globe, and advancing through the subsequent geologic epochs, when land-masses began to appear as islands, and then as continents, we found the state of the earth under all these conditions suited to the organism of the physical life which was on it. Nor was there any reason to believe that the existence of any of the species which successively appeared upon the earth was the result of accident, the fortuitous consequence of the existing condition of matter. On the contrary, we must maintain that matter was prepared for the conditions of the animal life that was ready to make its appearance in the great plan of creation, and that they were instrumentalities of that plan, that they successively appeared. And in respect to man, when he appears upon the scene, must we believe that he is an exception, and that the great law is broken all at once? The world at all epochs is suited to the wants of the life which is on it, and man, the highest organism of all, could not appear till the world was suited to him.

The Professor, after introducing his subject, invited the attention of his audience to one continent in particular, in illustration of his meaning, for continents, he said, were instrumentalities for mankind as a race, just as much as man's own body is an instrumentality of his soul. Asia was the continent that he would especially refer to, by far the largest upon earth, the fitting root of all the races. It reaches into all the zones, possesses the coldest and the hottest regions,—extends from the tropics to Siberia, where ice never melts on the sea coast, where the earth is frozen forty feet below the surface. All climates on the globe are to be found there. Every condition of land, barren, fertile, dry and watered, level and mountainous, alluvial plain and high table land were in that continent. For what reason such an arrangement? Do we not see that all the civilizing races of men first started from Asia? It was the original seat of every race important to the destiny of the world, yet so varying in peculiarities of condition that all characters are represented. America, Europe, Africa, Australia have each their proper race. Asia alone has the representatives of all the races. Take man as developing himself, and we find in Asia all the germs and starting points of civilization. Inventions, histories, religions are first heard of in Asia, and they influence the world now, and will not cease to do so. Brahminism, Christianity, Mohammedism, all started from there. Christianity, indeed, was not developed there, and it may always be said of Asia that it is the land of origin, and not of development. How curious, too, was the history of language in connection with that Continent. The three great languages of the world, which had a synthetic influence in the formation of all others,—the Japhetic, or that of the "sons of Japhet," the Semitic, the Ethiopic,—were each controlled by geographical boundaries and by the influence of climate. So the condition of man was directed by the geography of his birth-place. Alluvial plains became the first centres of civilization, because men were first drawn into societies by the pursuit of agriculture, and hence built their cities in those plains where agriculture only could flourish. There were five great alluvial plains in Asia, and there were five civilizations. But in the second epoch of civilization—the Greek and Roman period—man, progressing and growing bolder, is no longer confined to the plains, but builds his cities on the shores of the Mediterranean, and commerce began to flourish. And now, not around Mediterraneans, timidly venturing on the waters of an inland sea, are the masters of the world found, but those are masters of the world who are masters of the ocean, to whom all the oceans are open. The maritime peoples can alone be now said to sway the world.

Thus, the lecturer argued, geographical positions are powerful instruments to form man's destiny. Is this a plan or an accident? Undoubtedly, a plan, a design on the part of Providence. The earth is everywhere prepared for a certain object, and all its arrangements are made for the highest developments of all existing life.

A vote of thanks was awarded to the learned Professor for his able and instructive lecture, and a copy of it was requested for the archives of the Society. Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL was then introduced and read a brief paper on the climate, productions, topography, &c., of Natal, South Africa.

The Ferry Troubles—Ice.

The ice was very troublesome in the East River yesterday. The Fulton boats made their trips as usual, but not on time, and the Peck-slip and South Ferry boats wisely succumbed at an early hour to the necessity of hauling off.

Among other stoppages on account of the ice is that of the ferry connecting the foot of Twenty-third-street with Green Point. Communication between those two points has been suspended since the ice began to obstruct the East River—the proprietor thinking doubtless that the travel would hardly pay expenses and wear and tear of boats. As might be expected, those who have been in the habit of using this route are very much dissatisfied, and their growls begin to be audible. It is given out that the boats were laid up for repairs, but some enterprising individuals have taken an observation, and report that there is nothing of that kind going on. The lessee of this ferry is Mr. G. L. KNAPP, who pays $100 per annum into the City Treasury for the privilege.

The ice in the Hudson River was as great in quantity and more troublesome to the Jersey City and Hoboken ferry-boats, than it has been at any time this Winter. The Jersey City boats were not able to make their regular trips nor to cross on time. Some of the trips required half an hour in crossing, and from 5 until 8 o'clock there were from 500 to 600 passengers on board each trip, besides 25 to 30 teams. The heavy, strong boats trembled and rocked as they contended with and broke their way through immense fields of ice, creating some alarm among the more timid of the passengers. The hulls of these boats are built for this service—a section of each end of the hulls being solid with firmly bolted timbers, which brace and strengthen the bows so that they can be plunged into the ice under a full head of steam with safety. The passengers on these trips instead of grumbling, were enthusiastically jolly, and indeed, when they did reach shore, gave loud cheering. After the Philadelphia train crossed at 9½ o'clock, they did not undertake to run regular trips, but kept up on time those connected with Railroad trains. The Philadelphia train boat crossed without delay.

The Hoboken Ferry boats were much delayed. The John Fitch left Hoboken at about 4 o'clock, and after contending with the ice for two hours and a half, succeeded in reaching Hoboken again, and many of the passengers and some of the teams took the land route to the Jersey City Ferry, and crossed over to New-York. On the New-York side of the Hoboken Ferry no boat left from 5¼ o'clock until nearly 8 o'clock, and at one time there were at least 1,000 persons in the ferry-house, waiting for an opportunity to cross. About 200 went to the Jersey City Ferry and crossed, and walked to Hoboken. After 8 o'clock there was more regularity.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER CASE OF LABEL-COUNTERFEITING.

William Younger, of No. 64 Beaver-street, one of the firm of William Younger & Co., proprietors of Abbey Brewery, in Edinburgh, Scotland, appeared recently before Justice CONNOLLY, of the First District Police Court, and charged Reuben May, keeper of a bathing establishment at No. 169 Canal-street, with having sold to Thomas Eagan four dozen bottles of ale, upon each of which was a forged and counterfeit label purporting to be the label of Wm. Younger & Co., sole importers of Younger's pale ale, "knowing the same to be forged and counterfeit, without disclosing to the purchaser the fact, and in violation of law," &c.

It was further charged that May represented to Eagan that the ale sold to him was the genuine article, that he imported it himself, and that it was imported to this country in hogsheads, from the house of Younger & Co., after which he (May) bottled it himself.

Mr. Younger further swears that his firm do not export any ale to this country in hogsheads, and that he examined the ale sold to Egan, and found it to be spurious.

Upon these representations a warrant was placed in the hands of officers Eagan and Feliceman, issued for the arrest of May. He was taken into custody and held to bail to answer the charge.

Mr. Younger, also, made complaint against Jacques Sandmeyer, label and card printer at No. 93 Duane-street, charging him "with printing the forged and counterfeit labels aforesaid, with intent to use them for the purpose of aiding and assisting in vending bottles of ale in imitation, or uttered to resemble, and sold for, the bottles of ale manufactured for Messrs. Wm. Younger & Co., contrary to the laws of the State.

Mr. Sandmeyer was, also, arrested and held to bail.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.

Two men named John Healy and Joseph Lodge were arrested about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, on suspicion of burglary, by Officer Gieren, of the Third Ward. At the time of the arrest Healy was coming out of Bishop's-lane, near the grocery and liquor store of John D. Rowe, No. 100½ Warren-street, with a cap in his hand containing silver and pennies. Upon making search the officer found in the alley a brass padlock, two keys, a money-drawer and some pennies. It was soon afterwards found that the store of Mr. Rowe had been forcibly entered—and upon going to the Station-house Mr. Rowe identified the money-drawer found in the alley as belonging to his store.

Healy and Lodge were fully committed by Justice CONNOLLY in default of $1,000 bail each.

Coroners' Inquests.

FOUND FLOATING IN THE RIVER.

The body of an unknown male child, about 2 years old, was found, yesterday, in the dock at the foot of Hammersly-street. The head was severed from the body, as though cut by ice—no other marks of violence were discernible. Coroner CONNERY viewed the body. In the absence of all evidence, the Jury rendered a verdict of—"Death from some unknown cause."

DEATH FROM SCALDS.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner GAMBLE, upon the body of PETER HELLOFF, a native of Germany, and aged 19 years, who came to his death from scalds, received by falling into one of the vats of the brewery at the corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street, where he was employed. Verdict—"Accidental death."

[Advertisement.]

WINTER REDUCTION.

In conformity with the plan we have formed, we now proceed to sell our large stock of stylish

WINTER CLOTHING,

At closing-out prices.

Our stock is still large and complete in most of the desirable styles of Winter wear, including all of our popular kinds of Beaver, Cloth and Esquimaux Raglans, black and colored Dress and Frock Coats, heavy and superior business Coats, all descriptions of heavy French, English and American Cassimere Pants, Velvet, Plush, Cassimere and Cashmere Vests, all kinds of Boys' Clothing, and a complete assortment of Furnishing Goods, Under-Wear, Robes de Chambre, Shirts, Lap Robes, &c., &c.

This will afford an opportunity for all who are desirous of providing a supply of Clothing, either for this or the next Winter, to do so, at 20 per cent. less than the current prices. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—All bustle—all excitement—all joy and merriment—at this popular Theatre to-night. It being for the benefit of that accomplished and universally favorite actress, Miss FANNY HERRING, "four" good pieces have been selected for the occasion, viz.: "Orange Girl of Venice," the great pantomime of "Planche," the laughable burlesque of "Pizzarobus; or, the Death of Rollabus," and the petite comedy of the "Limerick Boy," which will be interspersed with music, dancing, &c.; together with a "Brigand Military Melange," by Miss HERRING, Miss PRICE and six other ladies.

[Advertisement.]

TO REFORM AND PERFECT THE RACE.—To teach man his duty to himself, his neighbor, his children, and his God—to teach him his capabilities, and how to make the most of them; his faults, and how to correct them—to teach him that happiness flows from obedience to all the laws of our nature; and how to understand and obey those laws, so as to secure the highest physical and mental well-being, will be the main object of THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1857. Terms only $1 a year. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

"WOODLAND CREAM"—A pomade for beautifying the hair, highly perfumed, superior to any *French article imported, and for half the price.* For dressing ladies' hair it has no equal, giving it a bright, glossy appearance. It causes gentlemen's hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being freshly shampooed. Price only 50 cents. None genuine unless signed FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For sale at all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

IT IS NOT A DYE.—"From the high recommendation from the most reliable individuals, persons in need of such an article should give Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer a trial. We are acquainted with several who have used and speak very favorably of it."—*Christian Watchman and Reflector.*

The above can be obtained of HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., RUSHTON, CODDINGTON, DELLUC & Co., OLLIFFE and all first-class dealers. Depôt No. 355 Broome-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—THE BLOOD.—None can be healthy unless this vital fluid be kept pure. This wonderful medicine eradicates all noxious particles of matter, acting directly on the liver, kidneys and bowels. None need be sick if they use this remedy. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

THE MURDER AT JAMAICA.

No Arrest—The Evidence taken at the Coroner's Inquest.

There was considerable activity displayed in Jamaica and vicinity yesterday, in an endeavor to ferret out the murderers of SAMUEL CARMAN, but up to last evening no arrests were made.

We give below the entire evidence offered at the inquest on deceased, held by Coroner BOYD on Wednesday:

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

George Hoagland sworn, says: All that I know about it is that the horses came up to the gate, and in fact I heard a team coming; the horses jumped into the gate and broke through; when I saw the man he was from twenty to thirty yards to the west of my yard; when we got to him the man that was with me lifted him up; I thought he was dead when we raised him up, but he was not dead; he lived some time, I should think probably five minutes; he did not speak or groan; about the time we took him up to fetch him to the house he died; the men with me carried him to the house, and I carried the light; I was induced to look for the deceased from information derived from the John A. [illegible] team; [illegible] ... [illegible] I told him where he laid; it was about the time, and about half-past seven o'clock in the afternoon; we brought him up and placed him [illegible] where the deceased was brought up to the house, Jackson Valentine, William R. Golder, John Kelsey, John Murphy and Miles Farrell were present, aiding and assisting; John Murphy, Miles Farrell, Hoagland's man and myself were the first that went to the body; after the body was brought to my house it was searched; they found in one vest pocket sixteen dollars, and in the other eight dollars—seventy cents in the left pantaloons pocket, and five pennies in the overcoat pocket; the right pocket of the pantaloons was turned wrong side outwards; this was so when the deceased was found; on his right hand was a buckskin glove and a mitten; on the left hand there was none; the person of deceased was so greatly injured and disfigured that I thought it was a colored man when I first went to him; when found he laid upon his face in the snow; from the time the horses ran through the gate to finding the body was about ten minutes; I was acquainted with deceased; I found nothing in the vicinity of where the body was found; I am unable even at this time to recognize the body as that of Samuel Carman; I believe it to be his from representations made to me by others; Nicholas Ludlam, John Kelsey, and a colored man, who formerly lived with Thomas Whitson, passed through the toll-gate from the west, going east, in about ten minutes after the team of deceased ran through the gate; I saw no person on foot pass through the gate last night; we were at the body when Ludlam and Kelsey and the colored man came up; we discovered the body last night, the 13th of January instant.

Walter Smith sworn, says: I reside in the town of Hempstead; knew Samuel Carman in his lifetime; have seen a body of a deceased person at the house of Mr. George Hoagland, in the town of Jamaica, and that body I recognize as the body of Samuel Carman, of Hempstead; I saw the body this day.

William D. Ward sworn, says: I reside in the village of Jamaica; am a practicing physician and surgeon; I this day made a *post mortem* examination of the body of Samuel Carman; I discovered three incised wounds, one through the lip, one across the eyelid of the right eye, and the other in the left cheek, and a contusion on the right cheek, and a compound fracture on the back part of the head, of a triangular shape, about two inches across; the incised wounds were none of them such as were likely to produce death; the compound fracture on the back of the head would be likely to produce death, and it was that fracture, in my opinion, that caused his death; I should think, from the appearance of a club that was shown to me, upon which was a portion of the hair of the deceased, that a fracture had been produced by that instrument; the fracture of which I have spoken produced a compression of the brain, and, no doubt, an infusion of coagulated blood would be infused into the substance of the brain, a loss of vital power would follow, fainting and death would ensue in the course of fifteen or twenty minutes, from exposure; the incised wounds upon the face of deceased were produced by a pen knife, or some other sharp instrument; the wound upon the lip passed entirely through it; the wound upon the eyelid was partly through the substance of the eyelid and the wound upon the left cheek was about half an inch in depth. I am quite positive that the three last mentioned wounds were produced by a knife or some sharp instrument; they could not possibly have been produced by the club of which I have spoken; the immediate cause of the death of deceased was from coagulation of blood upon the substance of the brain; the primary cause was the compound fracture on the back of the head.

Jackson Valentine sworn, says: I reside in town of Jamaica, near Mr. George Hoagland's, next house west of his; I went where the body of deceased was, after he was found by Mr. Hoagland and others; I assisted them in removing the body to the house of Mr. Hoagland; I found this morning about two or three rods from where the body was found last evening a mitten and buckskin glove, the glove inside the mitten, part of the way out; some time after that and an hour after, went where the body was found; there, I picked up a club. (Club shown witness, which he says he believes is the club.) The club has blood and hair upon it, and so had the club which I found; there is no doubt upon my mind but what the club now shown me is the one that I found; I found the club about eighteen inches from where his feet lay when I first saw him; it was in the wagon rut mostly covered up with the snow; only a small portion of it was projecting, and that was of the small end; I deem the club of sufficient size and weight to kill a person with if fairly struck with it.

VERDICT.

That the said Samuel Carman came to his death from a compound fracture of the skull, and which fracture was produced by a blow from a club in the hands of some person or persons to the jurors unknown.

MARRIED.

WILSON—BLACK.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 14, by Rev. H. H. Blair, Mr. M. W. WILSON, of Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss MARTHA BLACK, of this City.

☞ Western papers please copy.

MASON—MCGIE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 14, by Rev. Isaiah H. Tuttle, Mr. WILLIAM E. MASON to Miss ELIZABETH MCGIE, all of this City.

WINT—HOYT.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 15, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. Dr. Bedell, FRANCIS A. DE WINT to EMELIE ADELE HOYT, daughter of Mr. Jesse Hoyt.

MARTIN—MILLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Heman Bangs, Mr. WILBUR F. MARTIN to Miss MARY E. MILLER, daughter of Joseph Miller, Esq., all of this City.

REED—VAN RENSSELAER.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 15, by Rev. Dr. De Witt, Mr. RUFUS REED, of Hudson, N. Y., to Miss ANGELICA VAN RENSSELAER, daughter of the late Henry R. Van Rensselaer.

BURDEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, after a short illness, JANE, wife of Henry Burden, deceased, aged 67 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday, 16th inst., from her son's residence, No. 123 East 19th st.

TURNER—BUCKLEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, by Rev. Samuel Cook, DAVID L. TURNER to SARAH T., only daughter of John L. Buckley, Esq., all of this City.

MITCHELL—WRIGHT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 14 by Rev. Dr. Alexander, CHAUNCEY L. MITCHELL, M. D., of Brooklyn, to FRANCES E., daughter of the late Benjamin Wright, Esq.

WITHERS—REED.—At Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, in the South 2d-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. Dr. Mitchell, Mr. JOHN F. WITHERS, of New-York, to Miss MARTHA J. REED, of the former place.

May the banner of Love wave over them.

DIED.

BAILEY.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 14, EMILY KEESE BAILEY, eldest daughter of Mrs. Robert McJimsey.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday next, the 17th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 163 West 14th-st., without further invitation.

HENRIQUES.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 15, EMILY, wife of William H. Henriques, and daughter of Charles Colgate, formerly of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 35 Bank-st., without further invitation.

SHAW.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Jan. 14, Mrs. HANNAH SHAW, aged 63 years.

Her friends are requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John Mullen, No. 240 South 2d-st., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

NEARING.—In the village of Catskill, on Saturday morning, Jan. 3, at his late residence, EBEN NEARING, in the 67th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JAN. 15.

$6,000 Virginia 6s.......	89¾	100 Reading Railroad.b3	81¼
6,000 Miss. State 6s...s3	85	300 do..........b	81
9,000 do.........	85½	600 do.........b30	81¼
5,000 Cal. St. 7s, '75...s3	80	250 do...........c	81
6,000 do.........s3	80	600 do...........	81
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	89¾	100 do.........s30	80¾
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	86¾	508 do...........	80¾
11,000 Ill. C. R.R. Bs...	97	50 LaC. & Mil. R. R....	73
6,000 do.........	97½	50 do.........b60	73½
2,000 Ill. Free. Bs....wp	92	194 Hud. R. Rd..........	32½
100 Ill. Cen. Rights..	130	100 Mich. Cen. Rd....s60	93¾
5,000 T. H. & A. 2d M.	74	50 do.........b60	94
3,000 H. R. R.R. 1st M.	99	50 do...........c	93¾
1,000 H. R. R.R. 2d M.	84	50 do.........b60	94¼
2,000 Hud. Riv. R. 3d m	65½	465 Mich. S. & N. I. Rd.	86½
1,000 Harlem R. 2d mt.	76	300 do.........b60	87½
7,000 L.E.&W.2d m. b.	50	170 do...........	86¼
60 National Bank.....	105¼	750 Ill. Cen. Rd.........	127
5 Continental Bank..	108	100 do...........	127¾
10 Commonwealth Bk.	90¾	300 do.........b60	127¾
52 Bank of America...	114½	150 do...........	127½
200 Can. Company...s60	23¾	400 Clev. & Pitts.Rd.b30	56¾
100 do.........b60	23¾	100 do.........b30	56¾
100 Cum. Coal Co......	17¾	200 do...........c	56¾
240 N. Y. Cen RR......	92¾	25 Gale. & Chic. R. R.	121¾
100 do........b60	92½	400 do.........b10	121½
100 do........b60	93	350 Clev. & Tole. R. R.	76¾
100 do........b60	93	100 do.........b10	76½
100 do........s60	92¾	100 do............	76¾
300 Erie Railroad......	62¾	300 do.........b60	76¾
300 do........b3	62½	400 do............	77
500 do..........c	62¾	200 do.........b60	77¼
200 do........b10	62¾	100 do.........s10	76¾
100 do........b60	62¾	100 do.........s60	76¾
650 do........b60	62½	5 Chic. & Rock Is.RR.	97
1200 do........s60	62½	50 do...........	96½
100 do........s60	62½	250 do...........	96¾
200 do........b15	62¾	5 do...........	96½
280 do............	62½	200 do.........b60	97½
50 do........b30	62¾	10 Park Bank........	96¾
205 do............	63		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$5,000 Mich. Southern R. R. 7s. Int. ad..........	83
$6,000 T. H. & A. R. R. 2d mortgage, Int. ad.....	73
$4,000 Lack. and West. R.R. 1st mort., Int. ad.	88
$17,000 Detroit and Mil. R.R. 1st mort., Int. ad.	70¾
$5,000 N. Y. & N. H. R.R. 1st mort., Int. ad.....	79½
$10,000 L. Erie, W. & St. L. R. 2d mort., Flat.	50@50¾
20 shares Hope Ins. Co.........................	98
10 shares Hartford and New-Haven R. R..........	130½
20 shares Pennsylvania Coal Co................	103¼
120 shares Consolidated Stage Co..............	90½
90 shares Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.	101¼@102
40 shares Lenox Fire Ins. Co..................	104½
60 shares Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co.............	109
140 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co..............	128¾
48 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.........	107¼@108¼
25 shares Commonwealth Bank..................	99¾
75 shares National Bank (scrip stock).........	107¼
10 shares Market Bank........................	108¾
5 shares Market Bank.........................	108¼
20 shares Park Bank..........................	98

100 Cumb. Coal Co.......	17¾	[illegible] do..........	[illegible]
100 do..........	[illegible]	5 N. Jersey Cent. RR.	[illegible]
100 do.........b60	18¼	100 Mic. So. & N.I.R.R.	[illegible]
100 N. Y. Cent. RR.s60	92¾	100 do..........	[illegible]
100 do.........s10	92¾	100 Reading RR.......b3	81¼
100 Clev. & Tol. R.R.b30	76½	100 do..........	81½
100 do..........	76¾	100 do..........b60	81½
100 Gal. & Chi. RR.s60	121½	500 do..........s60	81¼
50 do..........	121¾	300 do..........	81¾
100 Erie Railroad.......	62¾	200 do..........b60	81¾
200 do..........	62½	200 do..........	81
200 do..........b3	62½	1000 do..........b60	81¼
200 do..........	62¾	20 Panama R. R......	91¼
200 do..........s60	62½	5 La Cr. & Mil. RR..	73
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THURSDAY, Jan. 15—P. M.

The downward turn at the Stock Exchange first noticed yesterday afternoon, and which seemed to have originated with the speculation in Reading, was again quite marked at the early session of the Brokers to-day. The lowest points touched were 80¾ for Reading, 86 seller 60 for Southern Michigan, and 62 for Erie. The sudden decline of 1@2 ℔ cent. on these, and ½@1 ℔ cent. on other Railroad shares, brought forward new buyers in the afternoon, and a consequent partial recovery in prices; the general market closing quite firm. The last sales of Reading were 81¼, Michigan Southern 88¼, buyer 10, and 88 cash, (after the list was printed,) Erie 62¼@⅝.

We have to repeat the remark of yesterday about the Money supply. The Brokers who borrow on call are readily supplied, and others who are in the practice of taking the Money of their dealers on interest, at call, find the offering in this way quite free. Some of the large Banks are also liberal lenders in the same way, while, on the other hand, both the Banks and Discount Brokers still report a quick demand on mercantile bills, 60 days to 4 months. The next steamer for Europe is the *Ericsson*, of the Collins line, to sail, in course, on Saturday. The mail will be a light one, and there is no movement of importance in Exchange. At New-Orleans, at latest dates, a very large business was doing in Sterling at 106¼@106⅝, with sight and short sight on New-York ⅛ to 1¼ ℔ cent. discount. There was $80,000 in Gold deposited in the Sub-Treasury to-day for a transfer draft on Charleston.

We understand that information was received to-day, from part of the California delegation in Congress, to the purport that no doubt is entertained of the entire readiness of the people of that new State to correct the informality in the Public Debt, by popular vote in favor of its recognition at the next General Election. From the first announcement of Judge MURRAY's decision by the last packet, and the comments of the California press thereon, with which it was accompanied, we could see or anticipate but one result. There is no possible motive either in the State pride, self-respect, pecuniary ability, or self-interest of the people, to vote otherwise than for the recognition of the Public Debt in its fullest sense and obligation. It was a gross, and almost unpardonable error of legislation that the question was not submitted in proper season, and in the proper constitutional way. No permanent mischief can now grow out of the discovery and prompt correction of this error. The decision of Judge MURRAY might have come more timely, but has not come too late. But if this decision had been postponed until near the maturity of the State Bonds, or the question had been made hereafter in the day of the adversity or pecuniary embarrassment of the people of California, instead of their abundant ability and prosperity, serious mischief might have been wrought—not by the honest, *bona fide* tax-payers of the State, but by partisan demagogues, as in Mississippi in 1841-42, who, playing upon the prejudices and poverty of the masses, might possibly have produced a popular verdict against the recognition of the Debt, which ten or fifteen years would not have sufficed to correct. In this view of the case, and knowing under what peculiar circumstances the first false step was taken in the only really repudiating State in the Union, we regard the decision at this time as rather fortunate than otherwise. The delay cannot amount to more than the postponement for a few months of the July interest. Even that may be averted by the Legislature.

A correspondent inquires if the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ever repudiated her Public Debt. Of course not. The gibes of Rev. SYDNEY SMITH, of England, at the time the Commonwealth was unable to pay her interest, gave rise to the popular belief that bad faith had been shown on this subject. But the facts of the case are, that the Commonwealth, from sheer inability, suspended the payment of interest, in the midst of the general pecuniary embarrassments of 1841-42, on the 1st of February or the 1st of August, 1842, and resumed payment in August, 1845, promptly funding the arrears of interest which had accrued during the suspension. Several other States were temporarily placed in the same difficulty, but were more fortunate in *not* numbering Rev. SYDNEY SMITH among their creditors.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS—JANUARY, 1857.

Banks.	Discounts.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circul'n.
Philadelphia......	$3,011,571	$381,261	$1,716,173	$496,895
Pennsylvania......	2,569,059	314,000	1,669,652	389,029
Commerce.........	583,120	91,245	666,390	165,950
Man. and Mech....	987,670	117,394	610,516	328,530
Mechanics'.......	1,715,647	334,736	1,374,218	336,613
Western R........	1,335,469	180,810	912,890	247,460
Northern Liber....	1,092,268	124,753	886,166	217,440
Farm. and Mech....	3,470,120	537,966	2,104,490	373,415
Penn. Township....	922,353	104,871	735,344	160,885
Commercial......	*1,810,546*	*158,577*	*965,097*	*268,864*
Girard...........	*1,645,749*	*308,640*	*1,275,998*	*471,050*
North America.....	2,785,850	497,001	1,860,332	526,944
Southwark.........	826,360	191,033	729,393	148,055
Kensington........	763,213	107,593	574,645	165,465
Tradesmen's.......	431,772	120,164	450,161	115,765
Consolidation.....	548,123	75,696	318,387	153,845
City..............	971,341	144,163	616,266	249,785
Bk. Germantown....	588,187	39,985	318,337	121,326
Total, 1856.......	$26,006,479	$3,473,247	$17,738,332	$5,492,151
Total, 1855.......	23,746,659	4,001,466	15,537,853	5,088,598

The revenue of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for December was as follows:

	Main stem.	Washington Branch.	Total for both roads.
For Passengers...	$53,945 79	$24,719 84	$78,665 63
For Freight......	377,710 79	9,727 35	387,438 14
Total............	$431,656 58	$34,447 19	$466,103 77
December, 1855....			$494,758 60

The receipts of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad for December, were as follows:

Passengers......	$14,006 88	Mails...........	$3,125 00
Freight.........	28,374 89	Expresses.......	1,350 00
Total...........			$46,856 70

The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day, was: Receipts, $204,750 98; $80,000 for transfer drafts on Charleston, S. C. Payments, $93,616 29; $28,000 California drafts and checks. Balance, $11,777,859 85.

Failures in the Country.

From the Independent, Jan. 15.

W. L. Maxwell, Waterville, Me., failed.
W. F. A. Kelly, Boston, Mass., failed.
S. T. Crosby, Boston, Mass., suspended.
J. L. Crosby & Co., Boston, Mass., suspended.
Jonathan Pike, Providence, R. I., suspended.
Austin Gurney, Providence, R. I., suspended.
Martin, Spring & Co., New-York City, suspended.
Nelson Skinner, New-York City, failed and assigned.
Henry Shaw, mantillas, New-York City, suspended.
John K. Woolsey, New-York City, suspended.
Richardson & Hopht, New-York City, suspended.
Bendy & Patrick, Troy, N. Y., assigned; dividend, over confidential, doubtful.
Charles Poncher, Troy, N. Y., assigned to Royal Ball.
H. Merritt, Troy, N. Y., suspended.
A. H. Goodman, Albion, N. Y., assigned; liabilities $14,000, assets about $7,000.
Daniel Batchelor, Utica, N. Y., assigned to George Klink.
H. D. Cowles & Co., Brockport, N. Y., suspended; are settling some of their liabilities by returning merchandise.
J. S. Gildersleeve, Clyde, N. Y., suspended.
G. H. Everett & Co., Adam's Basin, N. Y., failed and assigned; liabilities about $30,000.
John Rosencrantz, Philadelphia, suspended.
Charles W. Price, Winchester, Va., assigned.
Hiram W. Tyler, Richmond, Va., suspended.
William Shaw, Jr., Washington, N. C., assigned.
P. A. Hebrard, New-Orleans, La., failed some time since; offers 25 per cent.
Gilmore & Pelper, St. Louis, Mo., failed; very small dividends expected.
[illegible]
Charles Couenne, Sandusky City, Ohio, [illegible] to S. Minor.
Francis Dumont, Pomeroy, Ohio, suspended.
J. N. Ray, Logan, Ohio, suspended.
A. & P. R. Hardesse, Newton Falls, Ohio, suspended.
E. Fuller & Son, Mishawaka, Ind., assigned to [illegible] Cowles.
Bernard Cohn, Rockford, Ill., failed and [illegible] some time since.
Jackson & Lanson, Milwaukee, Wis., sold out and suspended.
Phillips & Co., Keokuk, Iowa, failed.
R. Woods, Hamilton, C. W., failed and "[illegible]."
Nixon & Peters, Hamilton, C. W., failed and [illegible].

[illegible]

COTTON—Sales 11,000 bales at firm prices. The sales yesterday were 27,000 bales, the largest reported in one day.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. [illegible]

Cotton is without quotable change; sales to-day, 7,000 bales. Mixed Corn is scarce, and has advanced to 60c. Molasses, 61c. Mess Pork, $19 [illegible] $20. Barreled Lard, 12c. Freights to Liverpool and Havre steady. Exchange on London, 6¾ premium. Breadstuffs and Provisions generally dull.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 15.

COTTON—Sales 600 bales, and for the week 7,000 bales. The market closes depressed at a decline on the week of ⅛@¼c. The quotations are irregular.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—Thursday—*First Board.*—$1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '89, 76¾; $1,100 City Railroad 6s, 97; [illegible] City 6s, 88¾; $7,900 do., new, 94; [illegible] 10 Pennsylvania 5s, 82 do P., 88; [illegible] do., 89; $1,000 Union Canal 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 70¾; [illegible] Allegheny County 6s, 60½; 5 Morris Canal Preferred, 101¼; 38 Wilmington Railroad, 25¾; 3 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 64; 10 Lehigh Navigation, 70¼; 40 do., 70¼; 68 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 12¼; 11 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 25¾; 5 Little Schuylkill Railroad, 31; 400 Reading Railroad, 40¾; 70 Union Canal Preferred, 18; 100 Catawissa Railroad, 12¼; 10 Commercial Bank, 51¼; 18 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 60¼.

Between Boards.—$2,000 Tenn. Coupon 6s, 91; 3 Reading Railroad, 40¾; 300 do., 40¾; 10 Lehigh Navigation, 70¾; 10 Catawissa Railroad, 12.

Second Board.—$800 City 6s, 88¾; $2,300 do., new, 94; $1,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 70¾; $3,000 do., 2d mort., 68; $1,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad 6s, 93¼; 11 Little Schuylkill Railroad, 40; 2 Reading Railroad, 40¾; 35 North Bank of Kentucky, 111¾; 20 Philadelphia Bank, 131¾; 4 Louisville Bank, 106¾.

After Board.—$1,000 City 6s, 88¾; 20 Reading Railroad 40¾; 100 do., 40¾; 400 do., 40¾; 5 do., 40¾; 7 Philadelphia Bank, 131¾.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 115; Phila. 6s, 88¾@89; Phila. R. R., 88¾@89; Phil. 6s, new, 94¼@94¾; Penna. 5s, 82½@82¾; Reading Railroad, 40¾@40⅞; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 83@84; Reading Railroad Mort. 6s, '44, 87@88; Penn. Railroad, [illegible]; Morris Canal, 15¾@15¾; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 67½@68; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 25¼@26; Williamsport and Elmira R. R., 12¾@13¼; Williamsport and Elmira R. R. 7s, 1st mort., 70¾@70⅞; Williamsport and Elmira R. R. 2d mort., 62¼@68; Long Island, 12¼@12½; Vicksburg, 5¾@6¼; Girard Bank, 11¾@11¾; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1¼; Union Canal, 12¼@12¾; New-Creek, ⅝@¾; Catawissa Railroad, 12@12¼.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Velocity, from St. Jago—Mr. Lawrence.

In brig Wm. T. Dugan, from Port-au-Prince—Capt. J. J. Robinson, of brig Beam, of St. John, N. B.; J. Younger, mate of brig Wm. Skinner, of Baltimore, lost on Sandy Key, off Abacos, and sunk in 6 fathoms water, crew and a small part of cargo saved.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......	7 22	Sun sets......	4 58	Moon rises	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...	10 58	Gov. Island	11 36	Hell Gate	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 15.

Cleared.

Ships E. Denison, Williams, Mobile, Post, Smith & Co.; Isaac Webb, Boyer, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Maria Adelaide, (Port.) Dominguez, Madeira, Wm. Dehon; Emily, (Br.) Stubbs, St. Johns, N. F., Roome & Dinwiddie; M. H. Webb, Holmes, New-Orleans, Eagle & Hazard.

Brigs Altavela, Carver, Jacksonville, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Gen. Pierce, Lawson, Monrovia, G. W. S. Hall; Fornax, Gardner, Cardenas, Moses Taylor & Co.; G. S. French, Brown, Sierra Leone, J. A. Machado.

Schooners Lucy Ames, Ames, Norfolk, Metcalf & Duncan; E. C. Howard, Rogers, Galveston, [illegible] & Co.; Danville, Chester, Richmond, C. H. Pierson.

Arrived.

Steamship Essex, (Br., propeller,) Moodie, Havre Dec. 28, with mdse. to E. Cunard.

Ship Maid of Orleans, Dennis, New-Orleans, Dec. 8, and S. W. Pass 9th, with mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Sons. Dec. 20, Cape Hatteras bearing N. E. by E. [illegible] miles, passed ship M. J. Ward, from New-Orleans for Queenstown. Dec. 26, in a hurricane from W. N. W., lat. [illegible] 38 3, lost close reefed topsail, main spencer and fore-topmast staysail, blew the topgallantmasts, crossjack yard and part of the mainsail from the yards; hove the ship down with her lee rail in the water for six hours, filling the [illegible] of the deck, cabin and forecastle with water, and washing everything moveable overboard; when the ship righted found four feet water in the hold. Dec. 29, lat. 37 05, lon. 69 37, saw a ship supposed one of Dunham & Dimon's packets, with loss of main and mizzen masts, close to the deck; (the Dirigo, hence, since arrived at Bermuda;) had foremast and topmast standing, with sail set. The Maid of Orleans was N. of Hatteras 24 days, with heavy N. W. gales, and was blown into the Gulf three times; part of the crew are disabled.

Ship Harriet Hoxie, Manwaring, Glasgow Dec. 1, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon. Heavy gales from S. W. to N. W. the whole passage; has been W. of Meridian since 1st inst., with heavy N. W. gales; has lost nearly a whole suit of sails.

Bark Esther Frances, Crocker, Amsterdam Nov. 18, with mdse. to Richard Barlow. Nov. 29, lat. 43 [illegible], lon. [illegible] 11, in a heavy gale from W., shipped a heavy sea, stove bulwarks, rails and long boat, sprung maintopgallantmast and split sails; has experienced heavy gales since being in the above lon. Dec. 28, lat. 36 36, lon. 68 28, passed schr. Eckford Webb, hence for Glasgow, Jan. 1, lat. 38 16, lon. 70 13, passed ship Monmouth, of Bath, bound E. 3d, lat. 39, lon. 71 57, in a gale from N. W., split fore and maintop sails, and was blown off the coast.

Bark Velocity, White, St. Jago, Dec. 26, with sugar to Jonathan Thompson. Has had very heavy weather.

Bark Express, Ross, Havana Dec. 21, with sugar, cigars, &c., to P. V. King & Co.

Brig Col. Fessenden, (of Machias,) Gallison, Trinidad de Cuba Dec. 21, with molasses to Ynnaga del Valle & Co.—vessel to master. Has experienced very heavy N. W. gales during the passage.

Brig Adelaide P. Fisher, (of Boston,) Patridge, Jacmel Dec. 6, with coffee to master. Dec. 14, lat. 24 42, lon. 73 22, spoke brig Windward, from Aux Cayes for New-York, leaking badly; kept company with her 3 days, and parted from her in a gale from N. W. Dec. 29, lat. 37, lon. 71 32, fell in with wreck of brig Tarry Not, of Boston, dismasted and full of water; did not board her. Dec. 30, lat. 38 37, lon. 70 30, spoke bark White Cloud, from Rio Janeiro for New-York, 46 days out; had been blown off the coast, split sails, &c. Same day, spoke schr Geo. Vandall, from Norfolk for Philadelphia Dec. 22, who had been blown off in a gale from N. W. Dec. 22 had decks swept of lumber, lost boat and split sails, was short of provisions and water—supplied her and put a navigator on board, being then 300 miles from land. The F. has experienced N. W. gales, been 24 ds. N. of Hatteras, and been blown off 4 times, split sails, &c.; part of her crew are frost-bitten.

Brig Wm. T. Dugan, Thomas, Port-au-Prince Dec. 17, with coffee, log wood, &c., to Vose, Livingston & Co. The brig Croton, Bly, for New-York, sld. 5 ds. previous, and 22, put into Nassau, N. P., having experienced a heavy gale on the 19th and 20th, split sails, carried away [illegible] and received other damage; sailed thence Jan. 1. [illegible] had heavy weather on the coast. 12th inst., [illegible] by a sea and lost stern boat.

Brig John H. Jones, (of Gold Spring,) Mills, [illegible] 5 ds., with cotton to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Malakoff, Collins, Gonaives 28 ds., with [illegible] wood, &c., to Pillsbury & Sandford.

Schr. Champion, Gaskill, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to J. G. Williams. Sld. in co. with schr. M. Smith, for New-York.

Schr. Chief, Hill, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Commerce, ——, Virginia.

Schr. Tunis, Depew, Virginia.

Schr. Geo. M. Smith, Smith, Wilmington, N. C.

Schr. Wide World, Dickinson, Wilmington, N. C.

Propeller Osprey, Kenney, Providence.

Propeller Chas. Osgood, Smith, Norwich.

WIND—During the day, N. W., and fresh at sunset.

Sailed.

Ships President Fillmore, Nelson, London; Admiral, Bradish, do.; Chas. Cooper, Lamb, Antwerp; Toulon, Upshur, New-Orleans; John Marshall, Pendleton, Baker Island, N. B.; Camden, Bolles, Charleston. Barks Jenny Pitts, Snow, Bordeaux; Elise Rubba, (Ham.) Boyson, London; Trojan, (Br.) Wallace, Glasgow; Hindoo, Evans, Bristol; Rapid, Marschalk, Vera Cruz; Theodore Curtis, Edwards, Sagua. Brigs Abby Watson, Watson, Campeachy; R. T. Martin, French, Sparta; Elizabeth Watts, Ellery, Havana; Lucretia, Wallace, Cardenas; Balance, Stubbs, Jacksonville; Ceres, (Ham.) Tobin, Port-au-Prince; Altavela, Carver, Jacksonville. Schr. Indianola, McMurray, New-Orleans.

Below.

Ships Union, from New-Orleans, with loss of [illegible] fore and mizzen topgallant sails; Sea Greenman, from do.—(By pilot boat Geo. Steers, No. 6.)

Barks White Cloud, Sanders, Rio Janeiro; Lexington, Thatcher, Havana—both in tow, outside, at sunset. The Semaphore, at the Highlands, reports the ship Atlantic Worth, from New-Orleans.

Brig Tybee, from Savannah.—(By pilot boat T. H. Smith.)

Memoranda.

The pilot boat Geo. Steers reports seeing the striped buoy off the mouth of Gedney's Channel, 25 miles S. S. E. of Fire Island.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 15—Arr. ships Mary and Martha, New-Orleans; Arabella, Mobile. Barks Mary, Elizabeth and Anna, New-Orleans; Sylph, Baltimore; Abaona, New-Haven.

Spoken, &c.

Jan. 2, lat. 39 15, lon. 73 47, ship Chapin, from New-Orleans for Boston.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, Dec. 17, barks Carnioln, Hopkins, Demarara for New-York in 5 ds.; Ariel, Cheesman, from New-York, just arr., not commenced disg.; Prompt, Bursley, from and for Boston, outside, wtg. for men; brigs E. R. Haskins, Snow, from St. Croix for New-York in 5 ds.; Delafield, Gray, for do. next day; Delhi, Lincoln, for Philadelphia, soon; Chase, Foster, for Boston, captain sick, mate in charge, would sail Jan. 3; schrs. Speedwell, Young, for Boston, soon; Geo. Vendis, from do., just arr., not commenced disg.

At Jacmel, Dec. 6, brigs H. Means, for New-York in 12 ds.; Waverley, just arr. from Boston; schrs. Sarah Maria, Underhill, for New-York in 12 ds.; Golden Gate, for Boston in 3 days.